

# Herald Tribune

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WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, variable (17-23). Friday, variable. LONDON: 17-23. Saturday, 18-24. Sunday, 19-25. NEW YORK: Thursday, 18-24. Friday, 19-25. Saturday, 20-26. Sunday, 21-27.

Austria	12.8	Lebanon	61.50
Belgium	20.85	Luxembourg	30.15
Denmark	13.0	Morocco	2.50
France	16.0	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	2.20	Nigeria	60.0
Greece	1.50	Portugal	12.50
Great Britain	15.0	Sweden	2.50
India	18.0	Switzerland	1.70
Iran	40.0	Turkey	7.00
Italy	35.0	U.S. Military (Eur)	80.25
Japan	1.50	Yugoslavia	15.0

9,093

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1976

Established 1887

## French Rebuke U.S. Compromise Effort Pakistan A-Deal

PARIS, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—France today sharply rejected U.S. efforts to seek a compromise in a dispute over U.S. objections to a nuclear deal with Pakistan.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, using the bluntest language in the dispute so far, said that Washington had no business trying to force Pakistan to supply a nuclear plant. Interpreting a call by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for an "exchange of views" as a proposal for a three-sided conference, Mr. Chirac said there was no question of France taking part in such a meeting.

"This is an agreement signed between France and Pakistan," Mr. Chirac said in a radio interview. "It is not up to third countries to intervene in what concerns two sovereign states."

In The Hague, Mr. Kissinger denied that he had proposed to France the convening of a tripartite conference with Pakistan to resolve disagreements about safeguards over the use of the nuclear reprocessing plant for Pakistan.

Mr. Kissinger refused to go on discussing the dispute over the nuclear plant, saying he wanted the situation to cool down before resuming an exchange of views on how to apply additional safeguards.

"We are trying to create a calm atmosphere," Mr. Kissinger said. Mr. Kissinger, who went to the Netherlands today after a brief rest at a country estate near Deauville, has accused the French government of warning Pakistan that it may forfeit U.S. military and economic aid if it buys the plant, which could produce plutonium to make atomic weapons.

In the radio interview, Mr. Chirac suggested that U.S. domestic politics was partly behind Mr. Kissinger's attitude. Concern about the spread of nuclear weapons to Third World nations has been expressed in the U.S. presidential election campaign.

Explains New Law

However, Mr. Kissinger explained yesterday that what was regarded as pressure against Pakistan was in fact his attempt to explain a new U.S. law.

Legislation introduced in the U.S. Congress by Sen. Stewart Symington, D-Mo., would require cancellation of U.S. aid to any nation that sells or buys nuclear reprocessing equipment.

Mr. Kissinger made his proposal for an exchange of views between France, Pakistan and the United States at an impromptu press conference in Deauville last night. Before leaving this morning he returned to the theme, suggesting "quiet exchanges" between the three.

But he made clear he was not proposing a tripartite conference.

In another radio interview heard in Paris, Pakistani Prime Minister Ali Bhutto told Radio Luxembourg that Pakistan was going ahead with its contract to buy the French plant despite U.S. disapproval over its safeguards.

Mr. Bhutto said, "We did not take any discussion [with Mr. Kissinger] as an ultimatum" (during Mr. Kissinger's recent visit to Lahore).

"Mr. Kissinger tried to convince me and I did the same," Mr. Bhutto said. "We did not speak in terms of ultimatum or tension."

He said, "We intend to fulfill our engagements with France" for the plant. He said he did not foresee any conflict on the subject and added, "We are going to continue to talk with the Americans as friends."

Mr. Chirac reiterated that the contract with Pakistan complied fully with the safety rules of the International Atomic Energy Agency. "France has no intention of taking part in any operation that risks spreading nuclear weapons," he said.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Union reaffirmed yesterday its promise of several months to conduct underground tests greater than 150 tons and decided that it violated that understanding last week.

the Ford administration said that early reports of two explosions on July 4 and 5 showed that the tests have yielded as much as 100 tons. That disclosure was by President Ford in a radio interview. The transcript became available yesterday.

Soviet statement, ostensibly in response to a report of a test that last month's tests at the spirit of the yet-to-be-announced test-ban also amounted to a public statement of the Soviet government's last week.

Ford again was the source of initial disclosure that the administration communicated its assurance to the Soviet Union of the two explosions. The Department, which denied the week that there had been one, acknowledged yesterday had been a message, and had sources said it was last week.

Confusion Compounded

Today's revelations—the disclaimer by the Soviet Union and the administration's estimate that the July 4 and 5 tests might have yielded as much as 100 tons—compounded the confusion. Unanswered were these questions:

Why did the Ford administration keep quiet about last week's explosions until press reports forced public acknowledgment while the threshold test-ban was awaiting Senate action and an object of political rivalry?

Why did initial U.S. conclusion of the explosions determine that they were in the range that "straddled" the 100-ton limit when, as 50-kiloton tests Saturday, speeded range is "somewhere" between 100 kilotons and 500 kilotons?

Why did the Soviet Union publicly dispute over the tests in the United States by firing two devices with a high enough to raise questions?

Why did the administration until after the July 20 explosion to send a diplomatic note to the Soviet Union asking they were up to?

Why did the Soviet Union to reply yesterday in a statement issued through embassy here rather than through normal diplomatic channels?

Allegations Rejected

Soviet statement declared there is no ground at all for the allegations contained in the article by syndicated columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak (LAT, Aug. 5) to the effect that underground nuclear tests were conducted in the Union on July 4 and July 5 in violation of agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the United States.

Statement further asserted during the period before ready on the limitation of ground nuclear weapons of July 3, 1974, entered into force on Page 2, Col. 2.

Left Dead in U.S. Hurricane Belle

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP).—One Belle, disintegrating in a storm, played itself out New England last night moving up the Atlantic coast, brushing New Jersey and heading its way across Long Island Sound into Connecticut.

Two persons were reported to have died Monday and yesterday in storm-related traffic accidents. Officials estimated the damage at \$20 million.



WANTS ABORTION—Mrs. Clara Fissichelli, 37, holding a 3-year-old son, visiting a special gynecological center in Seveso. She has given birth to eight children and says now she is disposed to have an abortion for fear of fetus malformation due to the pollution from the fallout of a poisonous cloud from a chemical plant near her home.

## Defoliation Requested Also Italy Panel Asks Destruction Of Region Hit by Poison Gas

ROME, Aug. 11 (UPI).—A government scientific commission today recommended destruction of all buildings and vegetation in a 283-acre area of northern Italy contaminated by a toxic gas cloud.

The commission suggested all buildings, including the homes of the 855 residents evacuated from the Seveso area, north of Milan, be torn down after a wait of three years. It called for the defoliation of all trees and shrubs and the razing of all other vegetation.

"It's useless to give any hope to residents of the area," said Prof. Aldo Cimmino, the commission chairman. "Who knows when they will be able to inhabit the area again. The buildings are all condemned."

"For now, we should not destroy them because of the problem of dust. It's better to wait at least three years, when the concentration of dioxin will be notably reduced."

The commission sent its recommendations to Premier Giulio Andreotti and Health Minister Luciano del Falso, who immediately decided to pass them on to the Lombardy regional government, which will have to adopt the relevant measures.

The recommendations were made a month after Seveso and nearby communities were contaminated by a gas cloud containing the deadly chemical dioxin, which escaped from the Swiss-owned Icmesa chemical plant when a safety valve burst.

Doctors have treated about 500 persons for various illnesses, ranging from skin rashes to liver disorders. No human deaths have been attributed to the fumes.

But several thousand small birds and animals have died, and medical authorities said that pregnant women exposed to the gas face a heightened risk of giving birth to abnormal children.

In Basel, the Swiss chemical corporation Hoffman La Roche said it would pay for all material damage caused by the gas leak. The giant multinational company owns the Icmesa firm in Geneva, which in turn is the parent company of Icmesa.

Hoffman La Roche officials said experts have been sent to the Seveso region to help in decontamination efforts.

Cooperation Difficult

"But until now cooperation with the Italian authorities has not been great because the experts sent by Roche have not been authorized to enter the off-limits zone in order to conduct the necessary tests for the decontamination of the soil and buildings," a statement said.

Prof. Cimmino said the Icmesa plant should be torn down, but there was disagreement on how to do it.

The commission recommended construction of an incinerator complex to destroy contaminated vegetation and building material with high-intensity flames reaching a temperature of 2,192 degrees Fahrenheit. That temperature is more than twice the 818 p.m., the police said.

## Israeli Airliner Attacked; 4 Die

ISTANBUL, Aug. 11 (UPI).—At least four persons were killed today in a shootout between unidentified terrorists and security forces, who failed to attempt to hijack an Israeli 747 airliner bound for Tel Aviv, police officials said.

Twenty-two passengers, mostly Israelis, were hospitalized with bullet wounds, an Israeli Consulate official said. "Sixteen of the wounded are in critical condition," he said.

The incident began when a bomb exploded in the handbag of one of the guerrillas as the guards were searching the passengers boarding the plane, which had been scheduled to leave at 8:10 p.m., the police said.

## \$600-Million Barter Proposal Iran, U.K. Said to Negotiate Oil-for-Arms Deal

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, Aug. 11 (NYT).—Iran is negotiating with Britain to barter Iranian oil for as much as \$600 million in British-made arms, according to British and Western officials.

The fact that the negotiations were mentioned by Iran's chief procurement officer, Gen. Hassan Toufanian, to a British newspaper here Monday suggested that they were aimed in part to emphasize that Iran could buy weapons from Western European countries, if it is ever refused by the United States, its main supplier.

Gen. Toufanian, who had in the past praised U.S. weapons, could not be reached yesterday at his headquarters. Asked about the deal, an aide replied, "I will not be able to say anything about this."

But Iran's ruler, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, said at a news conference here last week that his government would shop elsewhere for armaments from the United States were curtailed. He rejected criticism in a recent Senate subcommittee report of U.S. arms sales to Iran, which are expected to total \$10 billion from last year through 1980.

Well-placed informants said yesterday that the present negotiations with Britain focused on possible large-scale additional purchases of the Rapier anti-aircraft missile, which is made by the British Aircraft Corp.

There were unconfirmed reports that the barter deal might also involve British-made Chinleat tanks—which Iran has already bought from Britain by the hundreds.

It was understood that Iran would pay for the incremental arms deliveries with shipments of its oil to be marketed during the next several years by the Anglo-Dutch Shell Oil Co. which has long been a dominant force in selling Iran's oil.

Somewhat similar oil-for-arms deals involving U.S. weapons were suggested here earlier this year.

## Dictionary Makes Historic Entry: 'Carter, James, 39th President'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP).—On page 139 of the final proofs of The Scribner-Bantam English Dictionary, which must go to press by Sept. 15 if the dictionary is to appear on schedule in January, there is the following entry:

"Carter, James—Kart'ar—(1924) 39th president of the U.S.—1977."

The entry for "Ford, Gerald" lists his term in office as 1974-1977. Ronald Reagan does not appear at all.

"Of course, I'm not a crystal-ball reader," said the dictionary's managing editor, Walter Glanze, who decided to include the entries in the 80,000-word dictionary. "There are few biographical entries in a dictionary of this scope, but we did want to include all the presidents of the United States."

Mr. Glanze also uses the Carter entry as an example in his preface.

"I'm not a Carterite; I don't know what motivated me. I just sort of did it on the spur of the moment—after the Pennsylvania primary."

To include the Carter entry with a minimum amount of costly resetting, Mr. Glanze decided to omit the definition of "carnick."

If for any reason a final decision is made to remove the entry before the Sept. 15 deadline, it will be replaced with a two-line item on British archaeologist Howard Carter, who died in 1939.

Mr. Glanze doubts that will be necessary. By the time of the election, on Nov. 2, a switch will be impossible.

## Tientsin Also Seriously Hit Reports Confirm Destruction Of Tangshan By Earthquakes

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Aug. 11.—The grim initial assessments of the human and economic toll of the Tangshan earthquakes two weeks ago are being confirmed by recent reports in the Chinese press and by foreign witnesses.

What is becoming more certain is that Tangshan, a mining city of 1 million, has been virtually destroyed, as reported initially by foreign witnesses, and must be rebuilt. There are also indications that Tientsin, China's third largest city, situated about 50 miles southwest of Tangshan, has suffered much more serious damage than originally reported.

A group of Danish travelers who were in Tangshan when the original earthquakes struck told the Danish Embassy here that all the buildings in the western half of Tangshan were destroyed. They were driven through the western part of the city four hours after the quake and saw many dead and injured on the streets. For five hours they were at the airport watching countless seriously injured persons being loaded onto airplanes to be sent to other cities for treatment.

When the Danes were finally leaving by plane, one of them recalled looking back at Tangshan and seeing only one smokestack emerging intact from the rubble. The Danes left Tangshan about five hours after a severe second quake rocked the area.

Homeward Bound

The Danes returned to Peking only briefly before being sent to Shanghai. They left Shanghai Monday for home. All of them had been sleeping on the first floor of a hotel for foreigners in Tangshan and escaped injury.

There have been reports of entire buildings and even trains in Tangshan being swallowed up by the earthquakes, presumably falling into long-abandoned mine shafts. But those reports, while they cannot be dismissed, are secondhand and thirdhand, reaching the foreign community through Chinese citizens who say they have heard from friends and relatives in Tangshan.

## Evacuation Accord Is Reported Rightist Troops Press Tal Zaatar Assault

BEIRUT, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Christian rightist forces launched another heavy assault on the Palestinian camp of Tal Zaatar today in a push to capture it after a 53-day siege.

A Palestinian spokesman denied rumors that the camp had fallen but said that the "situation is very difficult at Tal Zaatar."

In retaliation, leftists began shelling Christian residential districts in east Beirut and the Christian port of Jounieh, 12 miles north of the capital. The Christians replied with a barrage of shells on the Moslem western residential sector and warned of further shelling unless the leftists ceased their artillery fire.

An Arab League mediator announced an "agreement in principle" to evacuate the camp.

The mediator said that the Palestinians and Christians have reached tentative agreement to allow the International Red Cross to evacuate everyone inside the 74-acre camp.

In The Hague, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called for a "round-table conference" to reach a peaceful settlement of the Lebanese civil war.

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States agreed with the Syrian view that political power in Lebanon, which had been mostly in Christian hands, should be reapportioned and that an "essential political balance" should be struck between Christians and Moslems.

But he said that the United States had not approved the military intervention by Syria, which now is siding with the Christian rightists.

"We were not in favor of the intervention of any outside country," he said. "Our present conviction is that there should be a round-table conference as soon as possible among all the parties to bring about a solution."

He said that the United States would seriously consider attending such a conference, if invited.

The Palestinians reported another heavy attack on Tal Zaatar from several directions late today.

The Palestinians have been pushed into a heavily-shelled line of apartment buildings in a corner of the camp. Their ammunition supplies are low and their defenses are reported to be crumbling.

Palestinians conceded that the Christians had penetrated Tal Zaatar last night but said the Rightists were later beaten back to a hill outside the camp, where they were under fire from leftist artillery.

Local press accounts put the size of the attacking rightist force at 2,000 men and 100 armored vehicles. But that was believed to be greatly exaggerated.

If the camp falls, the Palestine Liberation Organization could be thrown into a more militant position. A hint of that was contained in a telegram that FLO chief Yasser Arafat sent to Arab heads of state appealing for help to "save the lives at Tal Zaatar and halt the bitter conspiracy against the Palestinian people."

Arab League envoy Hassan Sabry al-Kholy was due to leave for Damascus for talks with Syrian leaders aimed at breaking the deadlock in his peace efforts.

Leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Rhodesia City Shelled From Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 11.—Black Rhodesian guerrillas in Mozambique or Mozambican troops supporting them hit the east Rhodesian town of Umtali with about 30 mortar shells early today, damaging a number of houses, the police said.

The hour-long barrage appeared to be in retaliation for the Rhodesian Army's attack Sunday on a guerrilla base camp just inside Mozambique. The government claimed its raiders killed more than 300 guerrillas, some 30 Mozambican soldiers and "about 10 civilians who were supporting the terrorists."

That attack was a reprisal for a mortar barrage on Saturday that killed four white soldiers at a frontier camp about 20 miles south of Umtali. A fifth white soldier was killed in a hunt for the attackers.

Rhodesia tonight accused Mozambique's regular forces of launching the mortar barrage. A communiqué declared that troops of the Mozambique Frelimo government—not black Rhodesian guerrillas—were responsible for the attack.

Two black civilians were the only people injured in the bombardment, the communiqué said, adding: "Minor damage was caused to government installations, with more serious damage to civilian property."

There was no comment from the government of Mozambique. Umtali is Rhodesia's third largest city, with a population of 55,000. It is about a mile from the border and 130 miles southeast of Salisbury.

Umtali police said that shells began hitting the eastern suburb of Greenside about 4 a.m. Sources said the target appeared to be the Adams Barracks, a base for operations against the guerrillas in the eastern highlands. Residents from two suburbs on the fringe of the town were evacuated to a downtown hotel.

A mortar shell hit the house of Mick Angell, flattening one of his vintage cars. "I am annoyed about that," he said.

Mrs. Ann Lombard, who was already planning to emigrate to South Africa for business reasons, said she was badly shaken by the attack. Asked if she was glad to be leaving now, she said: "Yes, I think so; I've had enough."

But Jan Swanepoel, whose windows were shattered by the blast of shells, including one that hit a tree in his garden, said he was all in favor of attacks on guerrilla bases in Mozambique.

"The only way we are going to stop this menace is to hit them where they come from," he said.

Fighter-Bombers Seen

Several Rhodesian fighter-bombers were said to have crossed the border about two hours after the attack.

A Rhodesian security headquarters communiqué said that two border posts, one near Umtali and one at Villa Salazar in the far southeast of Rhodesia, were also hit today by mortars and rockets fired from Mozambique.

The communiqué also said six more guerrillas had been killed in clashes along the 800-mile border since the weekend. No losses among government troops were reported.

In bars and clubs in Salisbury, the capital, whites were toasting the troops who crossed the border into Mozambique Sunday to destroy the guerrilla base camp.

"It's the best news so far," said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Man Is Slain In Ulster on Eve of March

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Aug. 11 (UPI).—A man was shot to death today as the violence of the last few days in the British province shifted from Belfast to here on the eve of the city's annual Protestant Apprentice Boys March.

The army said that the man died in a shooting incident involving troops and a sniper. Catholics charged that he was shot by troops who were on the city's walls.

The shooting created new tension among Catholics angry over the refusal by the British authorities to cancel tomorrow's march in commemoration of the siege of Londonderry in 1689, when a group of teen-age Protestant apprentices closed the city's gates to bar advancing Catholic forces.

Today, in the Catholic bogside area of the city, gangs hijacked about 20 vehicles and set them afire. Armed men stood guard at the blazing barricades, blocking nearly every route into the "side area."

Persuasion Cited

Protestants in this city—Northern Ireland's second largest, and with a big Catholic population—said that the incidents were attempts to persuade the authorities to ban the march.

In Belfast today, a 2-year-old boy died in a hospital, the third victim of a car chase. His sister and brother were killed instantly yesterday, and his mother was seriously injured, when a car, pursued by security forces, mounted the pavement and crushed them.

A man in the car, named by the army as an Irish Republican Army gunman, was killed and another man wounded when troops opened fire during the chase.

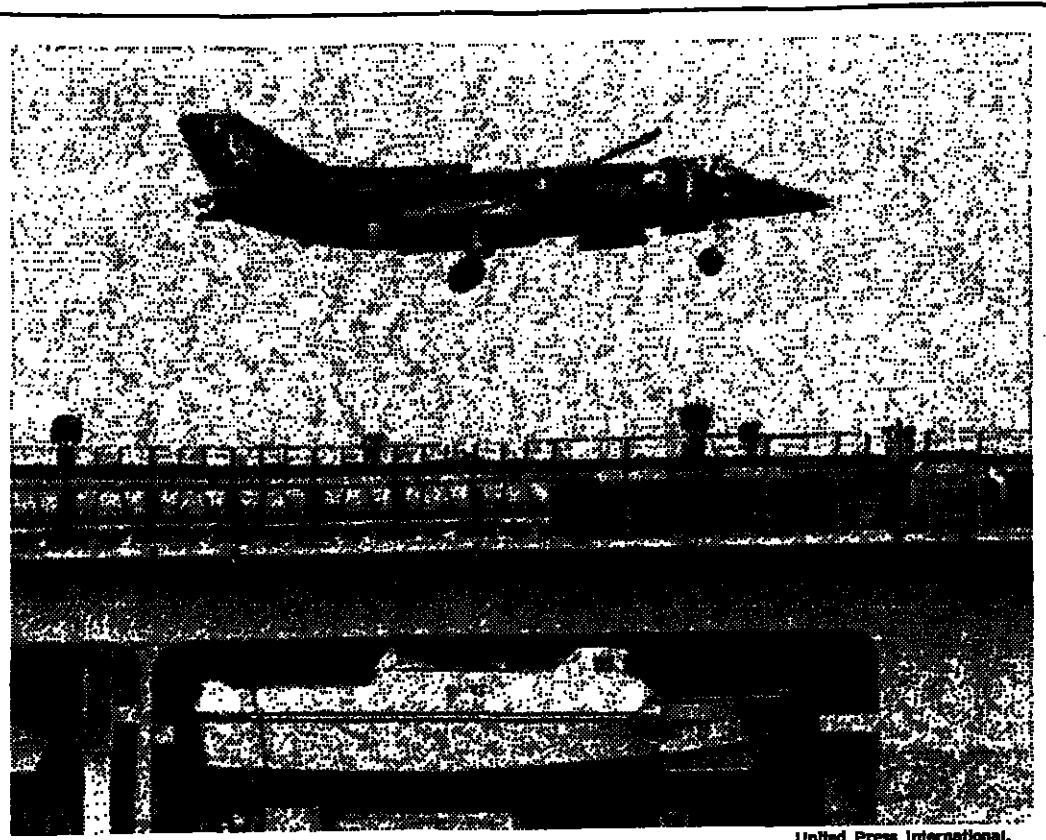
Violence in the capital, which had continued sporadically since last weekend, subsided today.

Britain's Northern Ireland administrator, Merlyn Rees, tonight approved an order extending by five days the detention of Maire Drumm, vice-president of the Provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA.

The latest violence stems from opposition to British plans to strip captured IRA men of their status as political prisoners. This also affects Protestants behind bars.

The British government has made it clear it is determined to go ahead with its plan and also is expected to introduce tougher counterterrorist measures in Northern Ireland by this weekend.





CLOSE-UP—A Soviet vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft hovering above the flight deck of the Soviet carrier Kiev recently. Photo was made from the Royal Navy frigate Torquay which shadowed the Soviet ship in the Atlantic.

#### Sri Lanka Offers Mild Draft for Summit

### Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Open Talks

By Jay Mathews

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Challenging the strong anti-Western tone of the world's nonaligned movement, the Sri Lankan government has prepared a draft final resolution for the fifth nonaligned summit conference here whose mildness and brevity are expected to bring heated objections.

Foreign ministers of more than 60 nations today opened their discussions here of a joint international policy for half the world's population. The draft presented them by their Sri Lankan hosts, compared to statements of previous nonaligned summits, seemed almost gentle.

A copy of the 67-page economic and political draft, circulated privately and obtained by The Washington Post, contains almost no direct denunciations of the United States. It has softened the usually lengthy attack on Israel and channeled many demands for economic struggle against the developed world into calls for more studies and committee meetings.

At least 15 to 20 amendments have already been suggested by representatives of the 83 nations expected to gather here. Heads of state of many of the nations, including Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, President Tito of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, are due here Monday for a four-day discussion of the draft, prepared in consultation with other nonaligned nations during the last several months.

The foreign ministers, who opened their sessions in the huge, Chinese-built Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall today, must also consider applications to join the movement as "observers" from three nations with ties to major military blocs—the Philippines, Romania and Portugal.

To someone who has never read previous policy statements during the nonaligned movement's 15-year history, the draft presented by the Sri Lankans may seem strikingly anti-colonialist and anti-West. But it is a very different document compared to final resolutions passed by the last non-aligned summit in Algiers in 1973 and the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting in Lima last year.

Sirima Bandaranaike's government, although committed to a socialist system, has enjoyed genial relations with the United States in the last few years and is only marginally involved in the world's more volatile trouble.

#### 11 Killed, 10 Injured In Paris Hotel Blaze

PARIS, Aug. 11 (AP)—A fire that started in the office of a six-story Paris hotel roared up the elevator shaft to the upper floors early today, killing 11 persons. Ten others were injured, four seriously.

Many of the victims were North African workers sleeping in attic rooms. One was a British woman. The fire broke out shortly before 7 a.m. in the Hôtel d'Amérique, just north of the Opéra. About 40 persons were in the building.

#### Italy Panel Asks Destruction Of Region Hit by Poison Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

highest heat in which dioxin can be generated.

"Incineration at such a high temperature does not pose any danger if the fumes and residual production are controlled," said commission member Prof. Angelo Giovannardi of Milan University.

The commission further suggested that all vegetation in a 400-acre area adjacent to the most contaminated zone be removed and destroyed in the special incinerator.

**Dutch Accident**

The recommendations were the most severe involving dioxin accidents since 1963, when a Dutch chemical plant operated by the

spots, such as the Middle East.

On the one political issue of real concern to Sri Lanka, the rise of major-power military involvement in the Indian Ocean, the Colombo government has suggested more middle-of-the-road language. It asks that "great-power rivalries and competition as well as bases" in the area be excluded, a position that dissatisfies allies of the Soviet Union, who feel all blame should be put on the United States.

The draft condemns the U.S. plan for a base on the island of

Diego Garcia, but places this in the context of objection to all "military bases and facilities."

by the great powers." Sri Lankan sources here say this is a reference to Soviet naval activities in the Philippines, Romania and Portugal to observe status, proponents here argue it will help win these nations away from their military relationships with the United States or the Soviet Union.

On the issue of admission of the Philippines, Romania and Portugal to observer status, proponents here argue it will help win these nations away from their military relationships with the United States or the Soviet Union.

At the African township of Krugersdorp, 20 miles west of Johannesburg, police used tear gas and fired shots when about 300 students confronted a patroling police van. A newspaper report, denied by police, said a schoolboy was shot and wounded. Police said the unruly crowd "stomped everything in sight" before it was dispersed.

Police also fired at looters and arsonists at Alexandra—an enclave in Johannesburg's northern suburbs—in the third day of violence there. Multiracial riot squads killed two youths there on Monday. Schools remained closed. By late today, calm was returning.

Preventive Detention

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 11 (UPI)—South African Justice Minister James Kruger announced last night that the government had decided to extend to all of South Africa its new powers of preventive detention—arrest without charge or trial.

The sweeping powers under the Internal Security Act had applied only to Transvaal Province, which includes Johannesburg and its black townships.

Border Incident

PRETORIA, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—The South African defense force today confirmed that its troops had been in a border clash with Zambia last Saturday and said there had been no South African casualties.

Reacting to today's statement by the Zambian minister of home affairs, Aaron Miller, that South Africa had killed a Zambian soldier in the clash, the spokesman said: "We don't know of any casualties on our side."

Nablus Mayor Says Israel Curbs Trade

NABLUS, Israel-Occupied West Bank, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—The Israeli military authorities have retaliated against a 10-day strike by Arab traders on the West Bank by restricting trade across the Jordan River, an Arab mayor said today.

Mayor Bassem Shaka of Nablus, the biggest city on the West Bank of the Jordan, said that the Israelis had turned back trucks carrying industrial goods to Jordan and prevented trucks from bringing farm produce to the occupied territory.

French Envoy to Vietnam

PARIS, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—France has appointed career diplomat Charles Malo, 51, as its first ambassador to reunified Vietnam, officials said here today.

Nearly Half of French and British Like West Germans, Surveys Show

HAMBURG, Aug. 11 (AP).—Anxious about their image abroad, West Germans were told today that almost every second person in France and Britain likes them.

Conferees, a Paris polling organization, said that 45 per cent of the persons asked in France replied that they liked West Germans, 38 per cent said they did not and 19 per cent were undecided.

In Britain, 46 per cent had a positive view, 10 per cent did not and 44 per cent did not know, London Research Services reported.

The survey was ordered by the Hamburg magazine Stern, which concluded: "31 years after Hitler, trust and mutual respect are stronger than the insular British [attitude] toward Europe, stronger than the traditional resentments of the French against saber-rattling Germans."

It cautioned, however, that the survey also disclosed a generation gap. In France, 60 per cent of those from age 18 to 24, but only 34 per cent of those over 65, said "I like the West Germans." The comparative British figures were 54 and 39 per cent.

When asked whether they considered an economically strong West Germany an advantage or disadvantage to their nations, 33 per cent of the British replied "advantage" and an equal number said "disadvantage." The rest said "neither" or did not know.

But only 13 per cent of the French called it an advantage, 35 per cent said disadvantage, 21 per cent said "neither" and 31 per cent were undecided.

The magazine said that 34 per cent of the French consider West Germans their country's best friends compared with 30 per cent who think that the British are.

## Andreotti Wins Confidence Vote as Communists Abstain

ROME, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic government won a final parliamentary vote of confidence today with the indirect support of the Communist opposition.

The government won the test in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 358 to 44, with 303 abstentions. Five days ago, the Senate voted in favor of the

new regime, Italy's 39th since World War II.

The deputies' approval was given after Mr. Andreotti pledged that the government's first priority would be controlling inflation.

Need to Modernize

The three-time Premier closed the chamber's 2 1/2-day debate on his government with a 45-minute speech that replied to opposition criticism and restated his economic and social programs.

"More than anything," Mr. Andreotti said, "there is a need for concrete action to control inflation, restore confidence in public finance and readjust the balance of payments."

In addition, he said the government must spur industrial output to make Italian products more competitive on international markets and modernize agriculture and food production.

Italy has an annual inflation

rate exceeding 20 per cent and unemployment of about 7 per cent. In addition, the lira has lost more than 20 per cent of its value since the beginning of the year.

The future of Mr. Andreotti's government is dependent on continued Communist abstentions because the Christian Democrats failed to win a governing majority in the June elections and were unable to form a coalition with their traditional allies.

The Communist pledge abstain grew out of a promise that gave the party the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies and the chairmanship of seven key parliamentary committees.

Also abstaining today were Socialists, Social Democrats, liberals and others, who voted against the government included the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement and several small leftist parties.

### Black Rioting Continues in South Africa But Many Workers Defy Demonstrators

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Militant black students continued weeklong anti-government rioting today in dozens of African townships and police fired on rampaging youths in at least two incidents.

African workers intent on going to work and armed with wooden clubs frequently charged demonstrators, clearing a path for buses and taxis. Armed police also rode in buses at one township.

No deaths were reported in the spreading unrest and the big, segregated township of Soweto on Johannesburg's southern outskirts was quiet for the second straight day.

Police said 11 persons have been killed in the last week of rioting. Youths are protesting the continued detention of leaders of rioting in mid-June, when 178 persons were killed.

Although workers from Soweto reached their Johannesburg jobs without student harassment, classes at virtually all the township's 244 schools were boycotted after attendance had risen yesterday.

At the African township of Krugersdorp, 20 miles west of Johannesburg, police used tear gas and fired shots when about 300 students confronted a patroling police van. A newspaper report, denied by police, said a schoolboy was shot and wounded. Police said the unruly crowd "stomped everything in sight" before it was dispersed.

Police also fired at looters and arsonists at Alexandra—an enclave in Johannesburg's northern suburbs—in the third day of violence there. Multiracial riot squads killed two youths there on Monday. Schools remained closed. By late today, calm was returning.

Preventive Detention

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 11 (UPI)—South African Justice Minister James Kruger announced last night that the government had decided to extend to all of South Africa its new powers of preventive detention—arrest without charge or trial.

The sweeping powers under the Internal Security Act had applied only to Transvaal Province, which includes Johannesburg and its black townships.

Border Incident

PRETORIA, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—The South African defense force today confirmed that its troops had been in a border clash with Zambia last Saturday and said there had been no South African casualties.

Reacting to today's statement by the Zambian minister of home affairs, Aaron Miller, that South Africa had killed a Zambian soldier in the clash, the spokesman said: "We don't know of any casualties on our side."

Nablus Mayor Says Israel Curbs Trade

NABLUS, Israel-Occupied West Bank, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—The Israeli military authorities have retaliated against a 10-day strike by Arab traders on the West Bank by restricting trade across the Jordan River, an Arab mayor said today.

Mayor Bassem Shaka of Nablus, the biggest city on the West Bank of the Jordan, said that the Israelis had turned back trucks carrying industrial goods to Jordan and prevented trucks from bringing farm produce to the occupied territory.

French Envoy to Vietnam

PARIS, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—France has appointed career diplomat Charles Malo, 51, as its first ambassador to reunified Vietnam, officials said here today.

Nearly Half of French and British Like West Germans, Surveys Show

HAMBURG, Aug. 11 (AP).—Anxious about their image abroad, West Germans were told today that almost every second person in France and Britain likes them.

Conferees, a Paris polling organization, said that 45 per cent of the persons asked in France replied that they liked West Germans, 38 per cent said they did not and 19 per cent were undecided.

In Britain, 46 per cent had a positive view, 10 per cent did not and 44 per cent did not know, London Research Services reported.

The survey was ordered by the Hamburg magazine Stern, which concluded: "31 years after Hitler, trust and mutual respect are stronger than the insular British [attitude] toward Europe, stronger than the traditional resentments of the French against saber-rattling Germans."

It cautioned, however, that the survey also disclosed a generation gap. In France, 60 per cent of those from age 18 to 24, but only 34 per cent of those over 65, said "I like the West Germans." The comparative British figures were 54 and 39 per cent.

When asked whether they considered an economically strong West Germany an advantage or disadvantage to their nations, 33 per cent of the British replied "advantage" and an equal number said "disadvantage." The rest said "neither" or did not know.

But only 13 per cent of the French called it an advantage, 35 per cent said disadvantage, 21 per cent said "neither" and 31 per cent were undecided.

The magazine said that 34 per cent of the French consider West Germans their country's best friends compared with 30 per cent who think that the British are.



OUTCAST—An amateur photographer tracked this albino roebuck for several months before getting this picture of the 3-year-old animal in full flight. The albino lives in a forest near Kittingen, West Germany. It is reportedly ostracized and attacked by normal, brown-coated deer. However, the albino has mated and produced a mottled brown and white fawn.

### Reports Confirm Destruction Of Tangshan by Earthquakes

(Continued from Page 1)

escapable conclusion that China has lost one of its important steel mills.

Railroad Damage

Another report by the Chinese news agency revealed that the quakes caused serious damage to the railroad and rails along a 140-mile stretch of railroad through the Tangshan area. The railroad has been temporarily repaired but the damage suggests the extent to which the earthquakes have impaired the Tangshan-Tientsin-Peking triangle, which is the third most industrialized area in China, after Shanghai and the northeast.

The Chinese media indicate that damage may not have been as severe as believed, however, in the Kaifeng Coal Field, where it had been feared that thousands of coal-miners were trapped underground in collapsed tunnels and shafts. After reporting that the overwhelming majority of miners returned safely to the surface, new reports suggest that the seven Kaifeng mines may soon be back in production. In what is being viewed as a partly symbolic gesture, last Saturday miners began to take coal out of a pit of one of the seven mines.

In Tientsin, meanwhile, the damage may be much more serious than generally believed. Four Italian construction engineers, who were helping to build a thermal electric power plant about 20 miles away, traveled to Tientsin July 28, after a severe aftershock hit the area. They told an Italian news agency correspondent here they calculated that, in the center city section and other areas they went through, 30 per cent of the buildings were destroyed and another 30 per cent were so seriously damaged that it will be necessary to demolish them.

Their assessment of the damage in Tientsin is markedly greater than what other foreigners have reported. However, given their professional background and the fact they were in the city following the aftershocks, their assessment must be treated seriously.

Like the Danes who were hurried off to Shanghai, the Italians indicated that efforts were made to restrict what information they would pass on about the earthquakes. They told the Italian correspondent that their film was confiscated after they took pictures of the damage in Tientsin

and they were discouraged from making contact with the Italian Embassy here.

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Southern California Jolted

PALESPRINGS, Calif., Aug. 11 (AP)—A moderate earthquake measuring 4.3 on the Richter scale jolted a wide area of Southern California today, scientists at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena said.

Sheriff's deputies in Riverside, Imperial and San Diego Counties were reported, but the tremor was felt over a wide area from Riverside to San Diego.

City Shelled In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

electrician Ted Clinton, an Englishman who settled in Rhodesia 10 years ago. "The terrorists have been coming across for almost four years and have never been hit hard in their bases in Mozambique. This will show them that we're not made of straw."

U.K. Reasserts Policy

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UPI)—The government said today that violence in Rhodesia is "inevitable" until there is agreement to hand over power to the black African majority.

A Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman said, "We have said many times that violence is inevitable unless agreement can be reached for a rapid transition to majority rule in Rhodesia."

The only way to achieve this peacefully is for the Rhodesian regime to accept the conditions laid down by Britain.

The conditions, outlined by Prime Minister James Callaghan to Parliament March 22, when he was still foreign secretary, are acceptance of the principle of majority rule, elections for majority rule to take place in 18 months to two years and no independence from Britain before majority rule.

Rhodesia unilaterally declared its independence in 1965.

#### Turkey Protests Greek Action

### Kissinger Skeptical of Clash In Aegean Over Hunt for Oil

THE HAGUE, Aug. 11—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today he did not believe that Greece and Turkey would go to war in their dispute over oil-prospecting rights in the Aegean Sea.

In Ankara, meanwhile, the Turkish government today said it "vehemently" protested alleged Greek harassment of a Turkish survey ship in the Aegean. It demanded an "immediate halt" to what it termed such provocative behavior.

In Athens, Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff denied the Turkish charge. He said that the ship, *Skantzini*, was "being closely watched but that no harassment or provocation of any kind was undertaken." He said that the Turkish accusations were "possibly an attempt at creating impressions."

Reconnaissance Flights

He said the research ship is being tracked by two ships of the Greek Navy and reconnaissance flights also are occasionally made.

Mr. Kissinger said before leaving The Hague at the end of an eight-day tour of Europe and the Middle East that he had had extensive talks with Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep on the Greek-Turkish issue.

Asked about the possibility of war in the Aegean dispute, Mr. Kissinger replied:

"I cannot believe that those two countries which have already suffered so much from their conflict would resort to armed means to settle an issue which, serious as it is, has far from exhausted all the peaceful means."

Obligation Seen

"I believe we both have an obligation to do our utmost to see to it that there are no additional military clashes," Mr. Kissinger said.

Mr. Kissinger said that, if the two NATO members went to war over their dispute, this would be a catastrophe for the two countries, as well as a misfortune for NATO.

He said that both the United States and the Netherlands were urging utmost restraint.

At the UN the Security Council was scheduled to hold informal consultations today on Greece's complaint about Turkish activities.

A spokesman for Japanese Ambassador Tasaka said the council president for August said that Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Mitropanis was arriving in New York today and Turkish Foreign Minister Tansu Caglayan would be expected tomorrow.

The spokesman said that the 15-member council would probably begin debate on the case then.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the International Court of Justice here said today that a case on the Aegean dispute is to be taken about five weeks.

The spokesman said that the court needs additional request to adjudge the case. Greece lodged an application yesterday.

The court's 15 judges are formally today for preparation; the spokesman said, date has been announced for start of the hearings.

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Right Push Beirut Attar

(Continued from Page 1)

today reiterated his refusal to negotiate until the Syrians withdraw their 15,000 troops from Lebanon.

"Negotiations with the Syrians are out of the question," he said. "We insist on their complete withdrawal. That is our final position."

The new Christian offensive was launched five days after the fall of Nabatieh. The Syrian enclave in Christian-ruled Nabatieh, the capital of the Shouf district, was taken by the Syrian army. The Syrian army, the Amal militia and the Lebanese Forces militia are now in Nabatieh.

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## Organizing a New Administration

## Carter's 'Transition' Staff Works Quietly, Thoroughly

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP).—In a lofty preserve of Washington's business and social elite, the Metropolitan Club, attorney Clark Clifford was the host at a private dinner last week for three aides of Jimmy Carter.

The subject was presidential transition, a matter that is considered taboo for public discussion by the Carter camp because of what an aide described as "the implied presumption" of it.

But in the privacy of the Metropolitan Club dining room, Mr. Clifford, Washington's preeminent counsel to presidents, held forth on the subject in one of his virtuoso performances of reminiscence and erudition.

"Among his guests was Jack Watson, a 37-year-old lawyer who is presiding over Mr. Carter's transition team, which is moving this week with a pointed absence of public fanfare, into its official quarters in Atlanta.

Mr. Watson is something of a behind-the-scenes figure in the Carter campaign, in his multiple roles as chief transition planner, reorganization engineer and recruiter of men and women to staff the upper echelons of a Carter administration.

He is a man of eager and unprepossessing friendliness who uses such words as "integrity" and "thoughtfulness" and "independence" as though they had been freshly minted to describe the goals of the talent search.

He is also part of the circle of Atlanta at the core of Mr. Carter's operation.

The two other guests at Mr. Clifford's table were Jules Sugerman, a 48-year-old veteran of Washington bureaucracy and now the chief administrative officer of the City of Atlanta who will be Mr. Watson's deputy, and Richard Holbrook, a foreign policy and defense adviser on the campaign-staff in Atlanta.

The evening, one of the participants recalled, was "fascinating."

Of the three guests, only Mr. Holbrook, on leave from his job as managing editor of Foreign Policy magazine, had previously dined with Mr. Clifford.

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like a page out of history." Mr. Watson spent the following day in Mr. Clifford's law office, perusing the personal archives of John F. Kennedy's 1960 transition, of which Mr. Clifford was the chief architect.

The startling conclusion of Mr. Watson's two days of listening and reading in Washington was that John Kennedy had no serious plan for taking over the reins of government until the day after his election—Nov. 10, 1960. The plan was a 22-page memorandum that Mr. Clifford delivered to him that day.

Early Planning Although "transition" has been a forbidden word in the Carter campaign, the planning for a new administration began in earnest after the April 27 primary in Pennsylvania, the crucial breakthrough toward nomination.

At that time, Mr. Watson began drafting a transition blueprint although he was serving as Georgia finance chairman for Mr. Carter. It was a detailed document, with timetables and work-flow charts. Mr. Watson added to it from week to week.

Mr. Carter read the transition document and ensuing updates. On June 21, he told Mr. Watson: "I want you to do it."

That marked the formal beginning of the planning process for a Carter administration.

At Mr. Carter's campaign headquarters in Atlanta last week a senior aide only half-facetiously described Mr. Watson's staff as an "undercover operation."

"Most people here don't even know what Jack Watson looks like. He is entirely apart from the campaign."

The members of the staff are in their thirties and forties. They are generalists—lawyers, academicians, government officials—recruited from diverse parts of the country by Mr. Watson.

Independence of Mind "They are bright, thoughtful people of sound judgment," he said, "with sufficient independence of mind to challenge existing ideas. They are not hooked into the usual networks of background and thinking you find in Washington."

To be sure, Mr. Watson and his staff will tap the Washington expertise of such established figures as Mr. Clifford and attorney Joseph Califano Jr. for advice on how to organize the complex machinery of the White House and executive branch.

The day-to-day shaping of a Carter administration, in the event of a Democratic victory in November, will be along a chain of decision-making running from the transition team through Mr. Watson to Mr. Carter himself.

That is why the Watson operation, though it may now be regarded as one of the most coveted assignments in prestige and prospective influence.

The identity of staff members, unlike many appointments in the campaign, is not being touted or even made available for distribution by the press office. This helps to keep the staff out of the parade of pressure and interest groups anxious to make their mark on the foundation stones of what might well be the next national administration.

But a sampling of the membership shows that Mr. Watson has followed his prescription for diversity of background and interests.

Ex-Aide to Nader Harrison Wolford, a former researcher with Ralph Nader who investigated and wrote about the dangers of pesticides, is leaving his position as legislative assistant to Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich., to work with Mr. Watson in the areas of conservation, energy and government organization.

Harry Hart, a 34-year-old staff assistant to the U.S. Conference of Mayors, was finishing his PhD on city planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology when he was tapped by Mr. Watson to help develop urban affairs policy.

Sharon Birch will work in educational policy, coming from a background of educational administration in the Middle West. She developed a work-study program for high school students which has been adopted by school systems throughout the country.

Mr. Sugerman, Mr. Watson's chief deputy, was the architect of the Headstart program during the War on Poverty days and also served as director of the Office of Child Development for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. His governmental background includes the directorship of New York's Human Resources Administration under Mayor John Lindsay and other stretches of service in the State Department, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Budget Bureau and Civil Service Commission.

He is an experienced scout in the thickets of the federal bureaucracy, the layer of government most resistant to the innovative designs of new presidential administrations.

To finance the ambitious transition apparatus which is now taking shape in Atlanta, the Carter forces are hoping for passage of a bill, introduced by Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas, which would provide \$3 million in transition-planning funds. The current ceiling for such federal support is \$800,000 under legislation enacted by Congress in 1964, four presidential years ago.



AS BATTLE RAGED—Smoke from shellfire rising on the east bank of the Rhine at Remagen, Germany, March 7, 1945, as German Army tried to knock out Ludendorff Bridge after its capture by the Allied forces.

## Remnants of Remagen Bridge Are Being Demolished

REMGAGEN, West Germany, Aug. 11 (AP).—The pliers of the bridge at Remagen have jutted out of the Rhine for 31 years, a reminder of the Allied drive to the heart of Hitler's Third Reich. Now the remnants are being ripped out to make river navigation safer.

"I would have liked to have saved them," said Mayor Hans Peter Kuersten. "We could have had a plaque on them saying that something very decisive in the Second World War happened here."

The bridge was built in 1945, said hotelier Gerhard Rothe, 65, who as a crawling, wounded soldier was the last German to cross the bridge before the U.S. attack on March 7, 1945. "It should have been done 20, 25 years ago. Now everybody is losing interest."

The twin castle-like towers that stood on the riverbank at each end of the World War I railroad bridge will remain, at least for the present. But one of the two stone-and-steel piers in the water has been blasted away and the second is being demolished.

Rheingold for Allies The bridge at Remagen, "worth its weight in gold" to the Allied advance in Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's estimation, was supposed to be the last bridge the Germans destroyed as they retreated across the Rhine.



GIVEAWAY—Part of a room filled with promotional shopping bags with kits for delegates at President Ford's campaign headquarters in Kansas City where Republican National Convention opens Monday.

## Ford Wins 1st Round in Fight To Stop Delegate Switches

By Warren Weaver Jr.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11 (NYT).—Supporters of President Ford won an easy preliminary victory yesterday by persuading a Republican committee to adopt a new party rule barring early ballot switches from one candidate to another by delegates bound by state law.

Affected by the rule, if it is adopted by the convention that opens here Monday, will be 338 delegates from 19 states, 367 of them now required to vote for Mr. Ford and 571 for his rival for the presidential nomination, Ronald Reagan, the former California governor.

Unless the convention formally decides to enforce the state election laws binding these men and women, some Ford strategists fear that the President will lose some delegates to Mr. Reagan or that these "soft" supporters may abstain.

First Ballot Mr. Ford's allies in Kansas City, Mo., the site of the convention next week, are trying to head off a Reagan campaign push for a rule that would require the President to designate a vice-presidential choice before the convention.

Under the rule approved yesterday, if one or more delegates bound to a candidate abstained, the secretary would record their votes as cast for that candidate anyway.

The full Republican National Committee is expected to adopt the proposed rule change. That group, like the rules unit, is heavily dominated by backers of President Ford.

But this action is all preliminary. Beginning Saturday, the same loyalty issue will be taken up again by the rules committee of the convention, a different 105-member group that includes many more Reagan supporters than the committee that acted yesterday. A convention floor fight on the question next week is all but certain.

Attempting unsuccessfully to block the proposed rule, two Reagan attorneys maintained that no state law or court can compel a convention delegate to cast his vote for any particular candidate—and they obviously prefer to keep it that way.

But the legal arguments had little effect on the pro-Ford committee. After nearly two hours of discussion, Lynn Lowe of Arkansas formally introduced the proposed rule to hold the 638 delegates in line and it was approved by a voice vote with only a half dozen "noes" audible among the 54 members.

## To Foster Party Harmony

## Aides Say Ford Will Consult Reagan on a Running Mate

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT).—President Ford will consult Ronald Reagan and other Republican opponents of the President's candidacy before selecting a running mate, authoritative White House officials said yesterday.

The senior aides said that the consultation, meant to foster party harmony, was a central reason for Mr. Ford's refusal to designate a prospective running mate, as Mr. Reagan has done, before the Republican National Convention settles their contest for the presidential nomination.

The disclosure of the President's planned overture to the Reagan forces was made as a close associate of Mr. Ford identified seven Republicans as leading prospects for a longer list of potential Ford ticket mates.

Candidate List The seven were said to be Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, Sen. Pete Domenici of New Mexico, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, Gov. Robert Ray of Iowa, Gov. Christopher Bond of Missouri, Gov. Daniel Evans of Washington and a former deputy attorney general, William Buckelshaus.

A senior White House official cautioned that only Mr. Ford knew who was on "the real veep list." But the official added that each of the seven persons he named appeared to match the criteria Mr. Ford had set privately in a search for a Republican centrist acceptable to every regional and ideological grouping in the party.

In disclosing the President's intention to consult on a running mate with Mr. Reagan and other leaders of his rival's campaign, but insisting that the potential running mate not be identified, the White House officials managed to further an immediate tactical purpose of the Ford campaign.

Rule Sought Mr. Ford's allies in Kansas City, Mo., the site of the convention next week, are trying to head off a Reagan campaign push for a rule that would require the President to designate a vice-presidential choice before the convention.

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## Viking Scientists Still Unsure If Tests on Mars Indicate Life

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 11 (WP).—What scientists see in the soil of Mars may be a life form unique to Mars as well as an exotic chemistry that has nothing to do with life.

That was a hesitant and tentative conclusion reached yesterday by a panel of Viking scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, from which the Viking mission to Mars is directed. None of the six scientists on the panel would say they had found life and none found life, sounding as confused and bewildered by the red sands of Mars as those gathered yesterday to listen to their conclusions.

"It is entirely possible that we see a very active chemistry and that buried in that chemistry there is also biology," said Dr. Harold Klein of California's Ames Research Center, the leader of the Viking team looking for Martian life.

So mystified was one Viking scientist by the sands of Mars that he said he would no longer volunteer to eat a sample as he had six months ago before the Viking spacecraft landed on Mars.

Active Soil "I don't want a sore mouth and I certainly don't want to turn to a yellow liquid," said Dr. Leslie Orgel of the Salk Institute, one of seven biologists on the Viking science team. "I don't know what it is up there, but at the very least it's the kind of active soil that might be very painful and unpleasant to taste."

Martian soil samples have been distributed to three instruments on the Viking spacecraft, all three of which are built to look for signs of life. One instrument measures the carbon dioxide and monoxide exhausted by organisms growing by photosynthesis, another measures the carbon dioxide exhaled by metabolizing organisms, and the third measures the oxygen released by organisms as they metabolize.

All three instruments have witnessed a busy Martian soil. The oxygen detector found 15 times as much oxygen as it would have found had the Martian soil been blank and sterile. The other two instruments measured at least six times the amount of gas release they would have seen in a sterile soil.

Biologists Caution The Viking biologists have treated the results with caution, sounding like people groping for an explanation that does not involve life.

The biologists have said that a soil rich in peroxides and superoxides that was also worked on by the sun's intense ultraviolet light could trigger two of the three gas-release experiments. But so unsure are the biologists of this explanation that they have begun experiments at three laboratories to see if they can duplicate the phenomena.

They have no explanation for the third gas release, which chemically is the opposite of the others, which work by oxidation. How can oxidation and its opposite

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They have no explanation for the third gas release, which chemically is the opposite of the others, which work by oxidation. How can oxidation and its opposite

## Harris Verdict Confused by Issue of Bias

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (AP).—The William and Emily Harris trial has ended in confusion and accusations whose legal effects could reopen the long proceedings.

Superior Court Judge Mark Brandler denied three material motions during two unusual postverdict hearings yesterday and let stand the Harries' convictions on kidnapping and robbery charges. The hearings had been called to investigate charges that the verdict was tainted by bias against the Harries.

Chief defense attorney Leonard Weinglass said of the trial's results: "I don't think they're over. I have a suspicion we're all going to be back here before Aug. 30." That is the Harries' sentencing date.

Attorneys Summoned Mr. Weinglass spoke after he and other attorneys were summoned back to court yesterday to hear two alternate jurors say their testimony earlier in the day about alleged juror misconduct was wrong.

Their revelations left unresolved the question of who had fashioned a rope into a "hangman's noose" in a jury room during jury selection.

"Maybe more information will be developed," said Mr. Weinglass. "Maybe other jurors will be having new recollections. I hope the picture will become clearer to them."

He said that a deputy sheriff and some jurors might have to be questioned to establish the truth about the noose incident, which was revealed shortly before the jury returned its verdict Monday.

Although convicted of kidnapping and robbery, the Harries were acquitted of assault charges involving Patricia Hearst in 1974. The Harries face the possibility of maximum life sentences on the robbery conviction.

Miss Hearst, a co-defendant, is scheduled to be tried in January on the same robbery, kidnapping and assault charges. Her trial has been delayed while she undergoes psychiatric testing before sentencing on a federal bank robbery conviction in San Francisco.

The charges stem from events at a Los Angeles sporting goods store on May 16, 1974. Miss Hearst had said she fired a submachinegun at the building after William Harris was stopped for shoplifting. Prosecutors said the trio then commandeered a van and car to escape.

## Congress Clears Snag on Liability For Flu Vaccine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT).—Congress passed legislation yesterday to end the impasse over liability insurance that has caused serious delays in the national immunization program against swine-type influenza.

Insurance firms have balked at providing liability insurance coverage for manufacturers of the vaccine that the government hopes will be given to most of the nation's population before the onset of the winter's flu season. The bill would make the government the defendant in vaccine lawsuits.

The House adopted the measure 250-85. The House vote occurred after a day of parliamentary maneuvering, debate and explanations by telephone from President Ford.

Earlier, the same bill was passed by the Senate by voice vote.

## U.S. Panel Clears Sale of 45 Ships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—The Senate Armed Services Committee last week approved legislation to permit the sale of 45 ships to 11 nations, including 7 destroyers and 2 landing tanks for Greece.

The panel's chairman, Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., said that most of the ships were World War II destroyers displacing less than 3,000 tons each. He said 38 of the ships already were on loan or lease to the nations involved.

The sales involve Argentina, Taiwan, Colombia, West Germany, Greece, Iran, South Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain and Venezuela.

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## Mindless Arms Sales

The emergence of the United States as the chief arms supplier to the Third World, selling more weapons abroad than all other nations combined, has been attributed primarily to concern over the balance of payments. But critics also have puzzled over the apparently mindless character of this program, which has seen arms sales jump from about \$1 billion in 1970 to more than \$10 billion in each of the past three years.

That mindlessness has now been confirmed by a Senate subcommittee staff study of Iran's purchases, which the Shah evidently urged Secretary Kissinger last week to permit him to expand further in order for oil. "U.S. arms sales to Iran, totaling \$10 billion since 1972 have been out of control," Sen. Humphrey, chairman of the subcommittee, has warned.

President Nixon, the study shows, made the initial decision "to let Iran buy [virtually] anything it wanted" in conventional arms during an overnight stopover in Tehran in May, 1972—on his way home, ironically, from completing the first Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT-1) in Moscow. The Senate staff found no evidence of significant administration study in advance of the decision.

Eighteen months later, the decision's impact was transformed by a fourfold increase in Iran's vast oil revenues—and its ability to pay for expensive advanced weapons systems. Yet, as Iran's military orders soared, neither the Nixon nor Ford administrations ever re-evaluated that spur-of-the-moment policy.

Arms sales to Iran started the practice of providing Third World countries with arms so new that they were still entering the U.S. forces when shipments abroad

began—a far cry from the hand-me-down arms trade of the past. Iran, for example, has bought and begun to receive 80 F-14 jet fighters, equipped with computer-guided Phoenix missiles, a weapons system so complicated that it has been handled with difficulty by the U.S. forces.

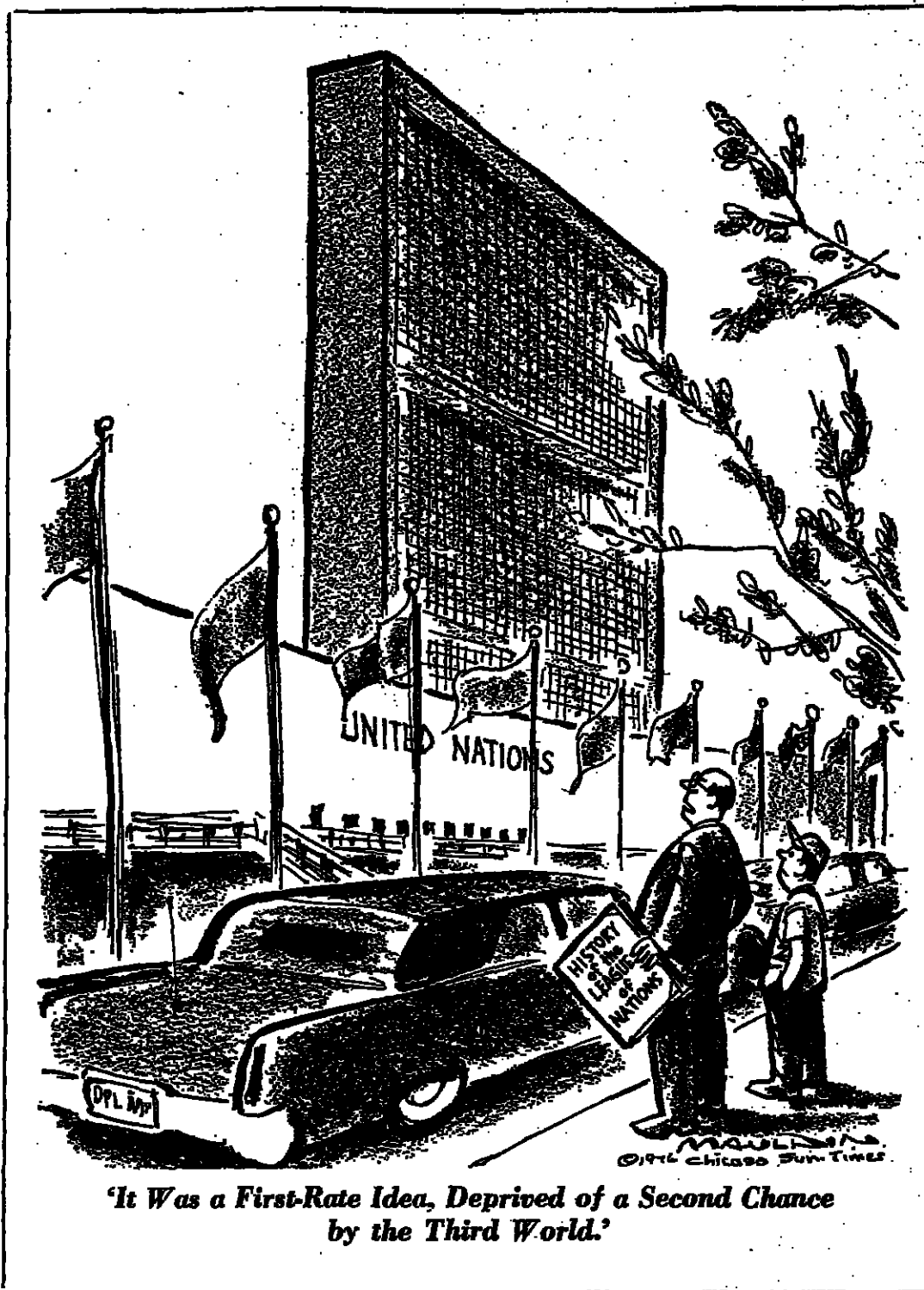
Saudi Arabia, which has bought \$6 billion of U.S. arms and has recently been outstripping Iran in arms purchases, has obtained Ford administration approval to buy astonishing numbers of sophisticated missiles. Jordan evidently is to get a \$540-million Saudi-financed air-defense system.

A case undoubtedly can be made for some arms sales to all these countries and others. But the amount and sophistication of the arms now being sold to both sides in two Middle East wars—that between Iran and the Arab states bordering the Gulf and that between the Arab states and Israel—is undoubtedly excessive. One effect is to create a dependency on U.S. personnel and support, especially in Iran, which may bring about an unexpected degree of lasting U.S. involvement.

The Senate study points out that Iran will be dependent on thousands of Americans on the ground for 10 years or more to handle procurement, finance, logistics, maintenance and training. Iran will be unable to go to war "without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis."

The National Security Council staff evidently is now making a belated study of U.S. policy in the Gulf, including arms sales policy. The present policy clearly creates unacceptable risks of U.S. military involvement that may, if not quickly checked, be beyond the control of Congress or future administrations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## Politics of China's Earthquake

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The attempts to link the Chinese earthquake with the Peking power struggle, which did not seem to make much sense at first, are too persistent to be ignored.

The Chinese press and radio endlessly repeat their ritual incantations, calling on the nation to "deepen the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping... and win a new victory for earthquake relief work." It gives no direct explanation of how the two are linked, but the Peking People's Daily provides one clue to the mystery.

It would be natural for the supporters of Teng Hsiao-ping, the country's top administrator who was ousted in April, to argue that the magnitude of the disaster calls for a political truce. That this is what the moderates have been saying may be deduced from an editorial in the People's Daily which insists that "we," meaning the radicals, have the strength to defeat Teng's counterrevolutionary line "as well as" such calamities as the earthquake.

### Not Worthy

Whatever the precise number of casualties may be, it is obvious that the human suffering and the material damage are of huge proportions. But the Peking factions have refused to compose their differences even for the purpose of administering the relief work. Thus the "central delegation" appointed by the leadership to proceed to the earthquake area, and presumably to take charge of the operations, is headed by the Premier, Hua Guofeng, who is closer to the moderates than he is to the radicals. The 14 members of the delegation include no committed radicals. But the two most prominent radicals, the youthful deputy chairman of the party from Shanghai, Wang Hung-wen, and Mao's wife Chiang Ching, saw off the "central delegation" when it left for the disaster area, which only underlined the fact that they had not been deemed worthy of inclusion in that group.

The radicals, who have on occasion lauded "chaos" and "disorder" as necessary elements of the Cultural Revolution, are perhaps hardly the people to participate in the administration of earthquake relief work. They insist even in the current issue of Red Flag, in an article which mentions the earthquake, that "great disorder across the land leads to great order." They are using this slogan in the context of the political struggle, which they insist must go on. Red Flag does not mean that his supporters have reconciled themselves to defeat, and warns "some of our good-natured comrades" that they will regroup their forces in order to continue the struggle. These comrades are said to have taken the "pessimistic" view of the outcome of the struggle, which evidently means that they are prepared to throw in the sponge. But they must retain their "revolutionary optimism" both as regards political struggle and natural disasters. "Natural disasters are not to be feared," Red Flag says. "Nor are earthquakes."

### Themes Mingled

The mingling of political and earthquake themes in the press and on the radio, which are controlled by the radicals, is evidently designed to create the

impression that they still retain a considerable share of political power, and to give heart to their supporters outside Peking who might think that the time has come to give up the struggle. With the moderates under Premier Hua in charge of the administration, and with the army—which by and large distrusts the radicals—massively involved in the relief operations, the extreme left in China may feel left out of things.

Red Flag plausibly reminds the army that Mao had instructed the military "to support the broad masses of the left," but there is little evidence that it is inclined to heed the reminder. The army, too, is divided into factions, but its top leadership is in the hands of the moderates represented by Marshal Ye Hsien-ying, whose firm stand after the death of Premier Chou En-lai in January frustrated the radicals' attempt to grab the reins of power. It is now known that it was Ye's refusal to countenance the demands made by the radicals at that time, which saved the moderates' policies, even though it did not save their leader, Teng Hsiao-ping.

But these policies have remained under attack in the radical-controlled press ever since. Premier Hua and Marshal Ye have been working hard in hand, and the radicals are suggesting that the Premier has offered to give up his post to the marshal so that the army should keep the left at bay. This message was conveyed by an article in the

People's Daily a week before the earthquake, when it revived the story of "water margin," the ancient novel which was used last year to attack Teng Hsiao-ping while he was still in power, to attack a new target. It named neither Hua nor Ye, but it is clear that the debating code which was devised last year has been adapted to the circumstances of today.

### Rumors Spread

The earthquake and its aftermath, far from imposing a decent interval on the struggle for power, seems to have exacerbated it. Radical broadcasts, which before the earthquake kept warning the people against believing political "rumors" directed against the left, have now adapted this theme, too, to the new circumstances. The class enemy, they say, is taking advantage of the earthquake to spread rumors designed to confuse and to poison people's minds.

With hardly a word released in China about the nature and extent of the damage and casualties caused by the earthquake, while the press abounds in dark hints about the connection between the relief work and the struggle against Teng Hsiao-ping, it is difficult to see how rumors can be avoided. Teng Hsiao-ping can hardly be blamed for the earthquake, but each faction may well want to blame the other for any inadequacies in the relief work, and to use this too as ammunition in the power struggle.

## Letters

### Views From Moscow

G.I. Subberger in an article, "Spreading Oil on the Waters," (DET, July 28), tends to see one of the main causes of a number of conflicts in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East in the religious contradictions between the Moslems and Christians.

In my opinion, the root of evil lies not at all in religion, but in social, political and economic problems. It is obvious that the Greco-Turkish conflict over Cyprus did not arise because in Athens the bulk of the flock goes to church while in Ankara—to a mosque. Cyprus is a major point on NATO's strategic map, the importance of which has particularly increased after the collapse of the fascist dictatorships in Portugal and Greece. Therefore the division of the island has been caused by the political considerations of expediency of powers which are located not only in that region, but also thousands of miles from it. For, until Cyprus became a card in the big game of NATO, the Greek and Turkish communities had existed on the island virtually without conflict.

The principal causes are likewise befogged by the religious coloring Subberger gives to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Actually this is a purely political conflict, whose essence is that Israel, as the facts show, pursues Western policy in the Middle East, a policy that far from always coincides with the interests of the Arab countries. Recall at least the Suez crisis, the backing given to Israel by the West at the UN, the direct military and economic aid to that country. Besides, Tel

Aviv's attempts to expand its "living space," naturally, encounter resistance from the Arabs.

And the Lebanese crisis also, as it has now become quite clear, is not a purely religious conflict between the two communities. The struggle is proceeding between right and left forces, and on both sides of the barricades there are Moslems and Christians. The spark that kindled the Beirut fire did not appear as a result of heated theological debates, but was brought to the Lebanese land by those who seek to divide the Arab world, destroy the Palestinian resistance movement and distract the Arabs from the task of eliminating the effects of Israeli aggression. Speculation on religious irreconcilability instead of the search for a political settlement can only help exacerbate such conflict.

The world knows many instances of people of various religious beliefs living and peacefully cooperating on the same soil: The Soviet Central Asian and Transcaucasian Republics, a number of African and Asian countries. The blood and suffering of Lebanon and Cyprus are the work not of religious fanatics, but of cold-blooded politicians.

SERGEI FILIPPOV,  
Novosti Press Agency,  
Moscow.

### Visit to Mars

The planet Mars named after the Roman god of war has finally got a visit from our beautiful world. The Viking-1 is now investigating the surface of a planet 213 million miles away. In case some possible thinking being should happen to find the Viking laboratory, it is fitted

## 'Good Fence' Policy Israel Helps Lebanese For Its Own Security

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM—It began as a trickle of anxious Lebanese villagers seeking medical attention south of the border. In the last few weeks, it has become a steady stream of farmers with surplus crops to sell, villagers in search of food supplies and unemployed workers seeking relief from the privations of 18 months of civil war. Israel's "good fence" policy, as it has been dubbed, reached a creative highpoint last week when a Lebanese woman slipped through the well-trafficked hole in the barbed-wire fence, checked into an Israeli government hospital and a few hours later gave birth to triplets. The babies, one doctor said with a smile, have the option of Israeli citizenship by virtue of their birth here.

The decision to open Israel's northern border to needy Lebanese is more than a humanitarian gesture. It is an example of one of the subtle and indirect ways in which Israel is attempting to influence the outcome in the Lebanese crisis, at least in the southern part of the country.

By befriending the people of southern Lebanon, Israel hopes to encourage the villagers to resist attempts by the Palestinian guerrilla forces to re-establish their control in the border area. The "good fence" it is hoped, will prevent a return to the situation that prevailed before the Lebanese civil war, when the guerrilla organizations ruled southern Lebanon and used it as a staging area for terrorist attacks against Israeli border settlements.

### Tense Atmosphere

In those days, Palestinian units maintained checkpoints on the roads in southern Lebanon and drew logistical support from the villages in the area. Hardly a night went by without artillery exchanges and one or two attempted border crossings. In response, Israeli forces frequently swept across the frontier on retaliatory raids. That tense confrontation atmosphere has eased during the civil war and Israel is determined that it not resume.

The same motive lies behind a number of other Israeli moves: the increased patrols on both sides of the frontier to break up Palestinian concentrations, the repeated warnings to Syria through the United States not to push too far south, even the reported arms shipments to the Christian forces in Lebanon. These have been officially denied here, as one would expect, but that does not necessarily mean they have not occurred.

In addition, it was disclosed last week that Israeli officers have met three times in the last two months at a border checkpoint with officers of Lt. Ahmed Khatib's breakaway Lebanese Arab Army. The meetings were held under UN auspices to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon. Although Lt. Khatib's army is allied with the Palestine Liberation Organization, it is a separate group that could become a significant force in the border area. By developing contacts now, Israel gains useful intelligence on the Lebanese situation in general and the possibility of better relations in the future.

### Complex Situation

No one here pretends that these moves will have a decisive effect on the Lebanese crisis. The situation is much too complex. But rather than launch an outright military invasion of southern Lebanon, as many expected it would

several months ago, Israel is trying to accomplish the same by other means. The goal, either way, would be to win down the prestige and status of the Palestine Liberation Organization and defuse the situation immediately north of the border.

Israel is also anxious to Syria at bay. In recent weeks, Israeli leaders have repeated warnings of a few months to Damascus, that the Syrians must not cross a "red line" southern Lebanon that would bring them within striking distance of Israel's frontier. Line has never been explicitly defined, although many have interpreted it as the Litani River. Regardless of the exact rapidity, the Israeli concern is of large formations of Syrian tanks along the border to present a serious military option. Such units could easily be equipped with Soviet-manufactured anti-aircraft missiles and ground-to-ground missiles that could reach Israel's northern cities. This would transform Lebanon into a "coincidental" state, a la Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and significantly end Israel's potential fighting.

Israel would have no choice to go in on the ground. If that, however, actual intervention seems unlikely. The Lebanese crisis has grown so much that Israel could no longer much hope of resolving it solely by unilateral action. Israeli initiative now would be widely criticized. It could well depict the international approval Israel received as a result of the successful rescue of hostages from Entebbe Airport in Uganda.

### The Benefits

Beyond these considerations, Israel has no wish to enter the trend of events in Lebanon. The crisis has served her so far by decimating the Palestine Liberation Organization, diminishing terrorist activity on the border and spitting the Arab world into a long succession of disloyal activity in the Middle East. It has postponed U.S. pressure for territorial concessions to Syria and Jordan.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin noted last week that this of affairs was desirable but change. In an interview the Labor party newspaper Dabar said: "I do not see any to Israel from the direction Lebanon in the near future, central military factor in Lebanon today is the Syrian Army. They are interested in pressuring Israel to avoid her an excuse to intervene. We must at any rate be alert to the situation."

Mr. Rabin called for a "pact" to dim the glamour of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the eyes of the world. He made clear the thought the Palestinians were cause of Lebanon's troubles, that Lebanon is the Arab secular state where Christians and Moslems lived in peace and this coexistence was the P.L.O.'s.

### Future Danger

The real danger for Israel in the future, if, as many suspect, Syria eventually wins out in Lebanon and takes the situation there, will be once again become primary target of Arab action. In the final of victory, Syrians may wish to demonstrate their militancy against Israel, if for no other reason than to restore Syria's status and leadership in the Arab world. At that point, a Syrian initiative would be possible. Israel would probably continue maneuver as best it can, to minimize the influence of Palestinians and preserve the rent power vacuum on its northern border.

Terence Smith is a correspondent for The New York Times based in Jerusalem.

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### East European Embarrassment

The worldwide controversy East Germany has involved itself in by shooting an Italian truck driver (incidentally a Communist) on the West German border has called forth decidedly muted overtones in the other East European countries, where there is a degree of schizophrenia. On the one hand, East Germany is a valued ally of the Soviet Union and as such cannot be publicly criticized. But the country has also recently become the target of a measure of hate, which talks with members of the public in other Eastern countries show to be pretty deep-seated. It is based on various factors, such as the brusque manners of East German frontier police, pejorative remarks about Slav, Hungarian or other ethnic groups and a lack of intellectual contacts. And perhaps the most irritating characteristic of all is the holier-than-thou attitude of East Germany toward its East European neighbors.

—From The Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

### S. Africa on Rhodesian Raid

Vietnam provided the world with a classic example of the practical effects of the military theory of "graduated response." It led to some of the fiercest fighting in modern times as each side hurried to match the increased aggression of the other. Chillingly, this is what appears to be happening

across the Rhodesian-Mozambique border. The scale of Rhodesia's latest "not pursuit" strike, and the heavy casualties in its wake, are more likely in the long run to escalate the border war than to cool it. Undoubtedly, there will be far-reaching international repercussions. Any further escalation of this kind must inevitably draw southern Africa towards the brink of a massive sub-continental conflagration.

One can sympathize with the Rhodesian dilemma. In all fairness, the Rhodesians cannot respect an international border which Fraimio regulars and Rhodesian insurgents refuse to respect. It is difficult pursuing killers to the border and then standing back to watch them, as it were, prepare for their next action.

—From The Johannesburg Star.

### Soviet Arms Question

While Pravda deplores that the SALT negotiations drag on and blames the United States for the stalemate, various reports from Western sources concerning the development of the Soviet arsenal have recently given rise again to pessimistic commentaries on the military strategy of the Soviet Union and its long-term intentions. Is the Soviet Union making such progress in the development of its armament that its superiority over the United States and the West is now assured?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 12, 1901

NEW YORK—Much significance is attached to the recent exposure of police collusion with crime. The whole community has been shaken by the revelation by local citizens that the entire Tammany police force is in the pay of those criminals who can afford their services. The police are panic-stricken at the disclosures and the Republican governor has declared that drastic measures will be used to deal with the situation.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 12, 1925

NEWPORT, R.I.—Several valuable rings, set with diamonds and other precious stones, have been stolen from the Newport residence of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Vanderbilt. The theft occurred during a lavish party given by the Vanderbilts at their summer mansion here. The police have been unable to recover the jewelry so far, despite questioning the Vanderbilts' small army of servants.



## Maghreb Area Beseet by Conflicts

## Africa Unity Seems Just a Dream

by Henry Gmiger

PARIS, Aug. 11 (NYT).—North Africa, political and social leaders still talk in terms of the Maghreb, a unity of North African nations rarely has the ideal compromised as now. Suspicion and recrimination with armed conflict, plotting and mark the scene of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania. The scene recently in a Premier Hedi Moudira of Tunisia, who said that the problems in this region are the present moment, it is possible to speak of unity. The unity is based on a common interest in the take-over of the Sahel, Western Sahara, Mauritania and Mauritania after agreement reached with the Algerians were to by a move they had to stop. They had no ter-

ritorial claims of their own, they said, but were an interested party and were seeking to uphold the principle of self-determination which, they asserted, the agreement flouted.

In the Moroccan view, the Algerians reacted so strongly because they always saw themselves as the dominant power in North Africa and resented the Moroccan expansion, particularly when the territory includes one of the richest deposits of phosphates in the world.

**Possibility of War**  
Relations between Algeria and Morocco are suspended, and in both Rabat and Algiers the possibility of a full-scale war is discussed.

Tunisia, wedged between Algeria and Libya and not on good terms with either, apparently has not quite known what attitude to take on the Sahara question. Statements have given support to both sides.

Morocco and Tunisia became worried when President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, met to form an alliance of socialist revolutionary regimes. In Rabat, it looked as if the move was directed first of all against Moroccan forces in the Sahara. However, little appears to have come out of it except some money for the hard-pressed Algerian treasury.

In March, three Libyans were arrested in Tunisia and charged with a plot to assassinate Mr. Moudira, a leading opponent of a short-lived union with Libya. There followed an outpouring of bitter attacks on Col. Qadhafi.

The plot was admitted by the defendants, but they insisted that it was to have been carried out to compromise the colonel in Tunisian eyes, not on his orders. No one in Tunis believed this story and relations are still cold.

## Oil Dispute

The Tunisians would like better relations because there are large oil deposits on the continental shelf off the Tunisian-Libyan coast that Tunisia would like to exploit to finance development. The Libyans are disputing the Tunisian claims and efforts to find a method of settling the dispute have failed.

Tunisia and Morocco, in turn, are blocking two of Algeria's major development projects. A plan to supply Italy with natural gas through a pipeline that would run across Tunisia has met with a Tunisian refusal. Similarly, a project to supply Spain with gas through a pipeline across northern Morocco is being held up by Rabat.

Still, the idea of a Maghreb community has not died. An opposition leader in Rabat, Abdelrahman Bouahid, suggested in an interview that it might have to go through trial by fire before it triumphs. He said that his party, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces, planned a meeting next month to draw up suggestions for moving ahead with unity plans and would invite other North Africans to participate.

## Spanish Premier, Socialist Confer

MADRID, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—Premier Adolfo Suarez held talks on political reforms last night with the leader of Spain's main Socialist party, Felipe Gonzalez. It was the first meeting since the 1982-83 Civil War between a Spanish premier and the head of the Socialist Workers' party (PSOE), which is allied with the outlawed Communist party.

The PSOE said in a statement that the meeting was a "preliminary dialogue to a possible process of negotiation that would lead to full democracy." It said that the goal of the negotiations was the holding of free elections for a constituent parliament that would rewrite the authoritarian laws left by the Franco regime.



Saint Laurent's fit-for-an-opera gown.

## FASHION

## Sexy Rustle Of Taffeta

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (NYT).—The rustling of taffeta can be as sexy as the sheenest see-through. It's a question of timing. Limp chiffon has been around so long that, as a Parisienne put it: "I'm tired of looking like a wilted rose."

Women are taking a look at their chignons and jerseys and sighing that famous I-have-nothing-to-wear sigh. Taffetas, tulle and other stiff silks made a dramatic reappearance with the recent couture collections.

The most dazzling comes from Yves Saint Laurent, whose dresses, fit for the grandest opera, are shown to the accompaniment of arias from Verdi, Puccini et al. Jean-Louis Scherrer has one of the best groups of evening gowns, complete with Venetian masks and black veils. Givenchy did pretty tiered taffeta skirts topped by silk blouses. At Nina Ricci, the shapes were big and billowy.



Givenchy's ruffles.

## FILMS

## Rediscovery Of Powell's Peeping Tom

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 11 (NYT).—Michael Powell is represented in Paris at the moment by "Peeping Tom" (at the Mlysées and at the Quartier Latin in English). "Peeping Tom" is not new—it was made in 1960—but it is new to France and it is now in the process of being rediscovered, enthusiastically and belatedly, by French critics.

Powell is a director of considerable stature and reputation. He has been in the movies most of his life—he began as a "still" cameraman for Rex Ingram in the Victorian studies of Niles.

Like Ingram he has a taste for the macabre as well as for lovely dream visions. He is probably best known as a director of "Red Shoes," which remains the classic film on ballet. But his other films—in particular "Tales of Hoffmann" and "Black Narcissus"—bear the strong mark of his cinematic style. So does "Peeping Tom," though its accent is not on the spectacular.

This is a murder mystery about a psychopathic photographer with Jack-the-Ripper impulses. In the hands of the average Hollywood hack it would be just another horror hair-raiser, but Powell's treatment lends it special character and lifts it into the realm of a fascinating psychological study, stressing the protagonist's camera fetish and tracing the origins of his weird malady and, not without sympathy—which at least half humanizes what otherwise would be the regulation goon.

Powell has cast "Peeping Tom" very nearly perfectly. Carl Boehm, the excellent German leading man, is most plausible and effective as the maniac. Anna Massey, one of the outstanding comedienne of the British stage, is the woman attracted by the mysterious lodger. Maira Shearer and Brenda Bruce are ideally matched to their parts, and the English dramatist-character actor, Miles Malsion, though seen only briefly, contributes a penetrating impersonation of a sex-starved ascetic. The French laurels for "Peeping Tom" come late but they are richly deserved. A more gripping melodrama has not been projected on Parisian screens in a long time. Powell is reportedly now in Australia, preparing a film version of "The Cautious Amateur," a humorous novel by Norman Lindsay.

## Making Straw Fit for Human Consumption

By Jan Sjöby

COPENHAGEN (NYT).—Heavy smoke and pleasantly pungent odors drift across Denmark's fields in the Indian summer as farmers, through with the grain harvest, burn the waste rejected by the combine. For generations of Danes, this has been the signal that the crops are in and that autumn is on its way.

In another 10 years, however, this vestige of an old-time farming culture may have gone the way of the wooden plow. If research here bears fruit, no farmer in his right mind would then dream of burning his straw and husks. At present it is estimated that Danish farmers set fire to some 2 million tons of "waste" after each harvest, destroying as much cellulose as all of Denmark's trees can grow in one year, sending aloft tons of high-grade protein and polluting the air to boot.

In the current issue of the Danish Journal, published quarterly by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the editors discuss 10 years of research at the Biotechnical Institute in Kolding on Jutland, an agency of the Royal Academy for Technological Sciences. The reading gives room for some thought.

With a world food shortage looming, man can no longer afford to waste proteins at the present rate, institute research director P. Sonne-Fredersen told the Journal. The price of bread is already too high and it is likely to rise to a point where it will be absurd to feed grain to livestock. Man must look for alternative sources and make optimal use of those he has. One of them is straw.

Straw can be used instead of wood chips to make chipboard, or for paper or cardboard production. Through processes developed at the institute, it can be easily and inexpensively converted into valuable bulk fodder for cattle. Most interesting, though, is the apparently promising prospects of extracting straw protein for human consumption.

The Kolding system for turning raw straw into cattle feed is already operational and rights have been sold to Finland, Britain, Australia, Japan and Poland where Danish companies are to build a total of 23 processing plants. The system is simple. Finely ground dry straw is carefully dosed with dry soda lye

which causes the fibers to open up, ready to be digested by rumen bacteria. The mixture is fed into hot presses which turn it into pills or briquets. Large-scale production plants can be started up quickly, provided that well developed drying industries are available.

Having reached that stage, members of the Kolding team are now turning to the somewhat more complicated problem of converting straw into protein fit for human consumption. A pilot plant is currently operating near Kolding.

As humans do not have rumen stomachs, the digestive processes must be industrially performed. A bacteria strain, developed in collaboration with the University of Louisiana, is let loose on lye-treated straw

which causes the fibers to open up, ready to be digested by rumen bacteria. The mixture is fed into hot presses which turn it into pills or briquets. Large-scale production plants can be started up quickly, provided that well developed drying industries are available.

Working along similar lines are other research groups within the Biotechnical Institute. These groups are trying to develop and control fermentation processes to make it possible to produce enzymes, sugar, alcohol and gas from dry straw. Studies are also being directed toward ways of making use of the proteins in grass, clover and alfalfa which, researchers believe, could be extracted directly from the plant juices.

## Turkish Pianist Wins

SANTANDER, Spain, Aug. 11 (AP).—A 21-year-old Turkish pianist, Buseyir Fermet, has won the third international "Paloma Oehms" piano contest. Mr. Fermet, one of almost 100 entrants from 10 countries, won 150,000 pesetas (\$2,240), a gold medal and a recital contract. Ivan Klavik, of Czechoslovakia, won second place.

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1976 - Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	Div	Yield	1976 - Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	Div	Yield	1976 - Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	Div	Yield				
High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	Div	Yield	High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	Div	Yield	High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	Div	Yield	High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	Div	Yield
100	98	100	98	10	1.00	10.00	100	98	100	98	10	1.00	10.00	100	98	100	98	10	1.00	10.00	100	98	100	98	10	1.00	10.00
101	99	101	99	11	1.10	11.00	101	99	101	99	11	1.10	11.00	101	99	101	99	11	1.10	11.00	101	99	101	99	11	1.10	11.00
102	100	102	100	12	1.20	12.00	102	100	102	100	12	1.20	12.00	102	100	102	100	12	1.20	12.00	102	100	102	100	12	1.20	12.00
103	101	103	101	13	1.30	13.00	103	101	103	101	13	1.30	13.00	103	101	103	101	13	1.30	13.00	103	101	103	101	13	1.30	13.00
104	102	104	102	14	1.40	14.00	104	102	104	102	14	1.40	14.00	104	102	104	102	14	1.40	14.00	104	102	104	102	14	1.40	14.00
105	103	105	103	15	1.50	15.00	105	103	105	103	15	1.50	15.00	105	103	105	103	15	1.50	15.00	105	103	105	103	15	1.50	15.00
106	104	106	104	16	1.60	16.00	106	104	106	104	16	1.60	16.00	106	104	106	104	16	1.60	16.00	106	104	106	104	16	1.60	16.00
107	105	107	105	17	1.70	17.00	107	105	107	105	17	1.70	17.00	107	105	107	105	17	1.70	17.00	107	105	107	105	17	1.70	17.00
108	106	108	106	18	1.80	18.00	108	106	108	106	18	1.80	18.00	108	106	108	106	18	1.80	18.00	108	106	108	106	18	1.80	18.00
109	107	109	107	19	1.90	19.00	109	107	109	107	19	1.90	19.00	109	107	109	107	19	1.90	19.00	109	107	109	107	19	1.90	19.00
110	108	110	108	20	2.00	20.00	110	108	110	108	20	2.00	20.00	110	108	110	108	20	2.00	20.00	110	108	110	108	20	2.00	20.00
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112	110	112	110	22	2.20	22.00	112	110	112	110	22	2.20	22.00	112	110	112	110	22	2.20	22.00	112	110	112	110	22	2.20	22.00
113	111	113	111	23	2.30	23.00	113	111	113	111	23	2.30	23.00	113	111	113	111	23	2.30	23.00	113	111	113	111	23	2.30	23.00
114	112	114	112	24	2.40	24.00	114	112	114	112	24	2.40	24.00	114	112	114	112	24	2.40	24.00	114	112	114	112	24	2.40	24.00
115	113	115	113	25	2.50	25.00	115	113	115	113	25	2.50	25.00	115	113	115	113	25	2.50	25.00	115	113	115	113	25	2.50	25.00
116	114	116	114	26	2.60	26.00	116	114	116	114	26	2.60	26.00	116	114	116	114	26	2.60	26.00	116	114	116	114	26	2.60	26.00
117	115	117	115	27	2.70	27.00	117	115	117	115	27	2.70	27.00	117	115	117	115	27	2.70	27.00	117	115	117	115	27	2.70	27.00
118	116	118	116	28	2.80	28.00	118	116	118	116	28	2.80	28.00	118	116	118	116	28	2.80	28.00	118	116	118	116	28	2.80	28.00
119	117	119	117	29	2.90	29.00	119	117	119	117	29	2.90	29.00	119	117	119	117	29	2.90	29.00	119	117	119	117	29	2.90	29.00
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126	124	126	124	36	3.60	36.00	126	124	126	124	36	3.60	36.00	126	124	126	124	36	3.60	36.00	126	124	126	124	36	3.60	36.00
127	125	127	125	37	3.70	37.00	127	125	127	125	37	3.70	37.00	127	125	127	125	37	3.70	37.00	127	125	127	125	37	3.70	37.00
128	126	128	126	38	3.80	38.00	128	126	128	126	38	3.80	38.00	128	126	128	126	38	3.80	38.00	128	126	128	126	38	3.80	38.00
129	127	129	127	39	3.90	39.00	129	127	129	127	39	3.90	39.00	129	127	129	127	39	3.90	39.00	129	127	129	127	39	3.90	39.00
130	128	130	128	40	4.00	40.00	130	128	130	128	40	4.00	40.00	130	128	130	128	40	4.00	40.00	130	128	130	128	40	4.00	40.00
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136	134	136	134	46	4.60	46.00	136	134	136	134	46	4.60	46.00	136	134	136	134	46	4.60	46.00	136	134	136	134	46	4.60	46.00
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138	136	138	136	48	4.80	48.00	138	136	138	136	48	4.80	48.00	138	136	138	136	48	4.80	48.00	138	136	138	136	48	4.80	48.00
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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1976

Page 7

## K. Output ops 3.1% ring Month

### ange in Pattern Holidays Cited

NDON, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production fell 0.1 per cent in June but part of the decline was due to factory holidays in that month.

The manufacturing index for June fell to 101.4 from 101.8 in May. The June 1975 index was 100.0.

All-industries index declined 0.1 per cent to 100.9 in June from 101.4 in May. The June 1975 index was 99.1.

The all-industries index includes mining, construction and utility activities as well as manufacturing. It is seasonally adjusted and is based on 1970 equals.

The Central Statistical Office, which released the statistics, said the "unusually early" end of the manufacturing index for June was due to the change in the pattern of holidays.

The manufacturing index for the whole second quarter was up 1 per cent from 101.7 in the first quarter and up 2.7 per cent from 100 in the second quarter of 1975.

Within the manufacturing sector, metal output increased 3.6 per cent between the first and second quarters. Chemicals and petroleum products 1.8 per cent, food, drink and tobacco 1.3 per cent and engineering 0.8 per cent.

However, output of the glass, leather and clothing industry fell 1.3 per cent between the two quarters.

Meanwhile commercial and durable loan demand at London's clearing banks rose in July for the fourth consecutive month, suggesting that manufacturers continuing to finance larger inventories.

The figures showed that the banks' combined private sector demand rose £1.043 billion in the five weeks ended July 31 compared with a £1.011 billion in the previous four weeks.

**World Shipbuilding Activity  
Halved in Last Two Years**

NDON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—The world's shipbuilding order book has been virtually halved in just two years, according to statistics released today by Lloyd's Register Shipping.

The figures showed work in the world's shipyards is at its lowest for six years. In 1974, the order backlog stood at 133.4 million tons gross. In 1975, the total order book had shrunk to just over 67 million tons.

In June 30 this year, there were 4,081 ships on order, totaling 36 million tons, on which the world had not started a full million tons compared with 10 million tons in the previous quarter.

The rate of ordering has fallen to the 1973 level of 7.6 million tons to just 12.7 million tons a year.

Lloyd's register said that the rate in the first half of this year—when 6.5 million tons were added—did not indicate any signs of recovery.

Oil tankers accounted for only 10 per cent of the contracts booked in the January-June period. Most of the major shipbuilding firms recorded declines in their order books during the second quarter of this year. Japan, the world's largest shipbuilder, saw orders total fall by 4 million tons during the second quarter, its lowest since 1970.

Among the market leaders, only Italy and Poland added to the amount of work on their production schedules—33,137 tons and 246 tons, respectively. Despite declining order books, pessimism over the volume

## 'Fail-Safe' System in U.S. Economy

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT).—Judging from both official and private assessments, the U.S. economy at the time of the inauguration of the next president in January could well be viewed as the most untroubled in many years.

The fascinating question is whether the new president should see the glass as half-empty or half-full. Should he regard the picture as favorable and "leave the economy alone," or should he, as Jimmy Carter has indicated he would—and the Democratic platform says he should—consider the situation unsatisfactory and try to "do something about it?"

Apart from the philosophical predilections of individual politicians and voters—and persons of good sense and good will obviously can disagree—the choice may be complicated by a new element in the American society and economy.

This can be termed a new kind of "fail-safe" system, in which the individual decisions of businesses and consumers on spending and investment will thwart any government effort to push the economy faster than it is going. Good or bad, it may well be a lasting heritage of the extremely painful experience of 1973-75 and of double-digit inflation in particular. If it is a real phenomenon, it poses a serious problem for the "do-something" school.

In various ways this point is raised with increasing frequency by the analyses of Townsend-Greenman & Co., by such respected observers of the economy as Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers, by administration officials such as Under Secretary of the Treasury Edwin Yeo, and even in the recent communiqué signed by the finance and economy ministers of the industrial nations grouped in the Organisation for

Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. The essence of this idea is that at the first sign of actual developments in the economy, or new government expansionary monetary and fiscal policies, that threaten a return to worse inflation, consumers and businessmen promptly pull in their horns. Growth of demand, production and employment promptly slows. The inflationary tendency is checked—the reason for the term "fail-safe"—but the unemployment problem is as bad as before, or worse.

The chief evidence for this view is the slowdown of retail sales—despite higher incomes—in the autumn of 1975 and the spring of 1976 when the price figures, particularly but not only for food, began to worsen. Additional evidence is the very slow response of business capital investment in this recovery as compared with the five previous ones in the postwar period.

Mr. Kaufman recently described this phenomenon as "the inflationary forces initiated by the revival of inflationary developments." Mr. Yeo, citing "departures from historical experience" in both consumer spending and the labor force participation rate of women, said this week, "I think we have not fully realized the amount of scar tissue the 1973-75 boom-bust cycle has left on each of us as individuals, the individuals who as consumers ultimately determine the course of the economy."

In any case, the developments in the economy up to now—including yesterday's report of another sluggish performance of retail sales in July—indicate a great caution. To the Henry Kaufmans, this is all to the good. Slow and steady growth is better than fast growth, and means that "the business recovery now under way is only in its infancy."

### Probe at Commerce Department Shows

## Many U.S. Aides Have Conflict of Interest

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT).—An investigation of the Commerce Department has uncovered scores of officials with financial interests in companies that do business with the agency or are subject to its regulation.

The investigation, made by the General Accounting Office, also charged that officials in the department frequently failed to enforce conflict-of-interest regulations.

Bogers Morton, now chairman of President Ford's election committee, headed the department during most of the period covered by the investigation. But the investigation also covered early 1976, when Elliot Richardson, a possible rival for the Republican vice-presidential nomination, was secretary.

The report of the investigation does not include the names of officials with potential conflicts of interest, but examines the patterns of possible conflicts of interest uncovered in the examination of department records.

Probe's Findings  
Among the investigation's findings were the following:  
An examination of financial statements filed by 159 officials under the direct jurisdiction of the office of the secretary dis-

closed 29 employees with apparent conflict of interest. About half of these officials—15 out of 29—were questioned by reviewing officers at the time of the GAO investigation, and there was

no indication of any official action other than a general warning.  
An examination of the Commerce Department found 16 employees with financial interests "that appeared to conflict with the assigned duties," including five who had interests in companies receiving subsidies from the administration.

In a group of 15 employees in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the auditors found five who had interests in nine companies that had contracts totaling \$10 million with the agency, many of which had been awarded without public bidding.

Four computer experts in the National Bureau of Standards had financial interests in companies in the computer industry, including one who had a retirement trust from a company that had a contract with the bureau.

The Commerce Department, with more than 87,000 employees, has a broad impact on the economy through such agencies as the Economic Development Administration, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, the Patent and Trademark Office, the Maritime Administration and the National Bureau of Standards.

The report said that many officials who should have filed financial statements had not done so. The auditors found that 266 of the 3,014 Commerce Department officials had failed to submit the information required by current regulations.

In addition, the accounting office said that current requirements were too weak, and that in its opinion far more officials should be forced to disclose their financial interest than are required to do so now.

The investigation was the 11th in a series that has found widespread failure to enforce conflict-of-interest regulations in such agencies as the Federal Power Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Department of Interior and the Department of Transportation.

**Japan Said to Plan  
Export Loan Increase**  
TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ).—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to raise the amount of loans extended to exporters through the Export-Import Bank of Japan by about 40 per cent to 1.5 trillion yen (\$5 billion) in fiscal 1977, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the financial daily, reported.

About 67 per cent of the proposed amount, or 900 billion yen, will be set aside to promote exports of plant and equipment, the report said.

## Boeing, Japan Near Accord On Jetliner

### Main Issue Remaining Is Fee for Know-How

By Ralph Blumenthal

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT).—The Boeing company and Japan's official Civil Transport Development Corporation reported separately yesterday that they were close to agreement on Japanese participation in a \$1-billion venture to develop a new medium-range Boeing jetliner for the 1980's.

But there were different versions on how close agreement was on the project, which Boeing hopes will send lagging sales soaring in years to come. In Tokyo, a spokesman for the Civil Transport Development Corporation, made up of the government and leading aerospace manufacturers was quoted as saying that the parties were ready to proceed with the project and were preparing to sign and exchange papers by this fall.

The report surprised some Boeing officials, who termed it premature. "We are making progress. Last week we made quite a lot of progress, but we have not yet come to an agreement," said Dean Thornton, vice-president for finance, contracts and international operations at Boeing headquarters in Seattle.

"There are some sticky issues left," he added, but he declined to specify them.

However, it is known that among the key outstanding issues is the so-called "equivalence-adjustment fee"—the amount the Japanese would have to pay Boeing above the investment in the venture for the company's engineering and commercial expertise.

The proposed Japanese share in the venture has ranged from 50 per cent to 20 per cent, the figure currently being discussed. The Italian aerospace development concern, Aeritalia, has already agreed to put up 20 per cent of the development costs. Boeing has also suggested that the French, British and West Germans take a share.

The overall cost of the project has not been detailed, but Boeing has put it in the \$1-billion range.

The project's aim is development of the Boeing 7X7, newest member of the Boeing jet family. According to Boeing officials, the 7X7 (the middle number will be designated later) is envisioned as a 180-passenger, two-aisle aircraft probably with three jet engines.

## Prudential Insurance Co. Is Biggest U.S. Investor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT).—The largest investor in the United States is Prudential Insurance Co., with \$23.2 billion in assets under management, according to a survey published by Institutional Investor magazine.

The survey, released yesterday and published in the magazine's August issue, also shows that the 300 largest money management organizations were responsible for investing some \$685 billion at the end of 1975, up 28 per cent from a year earlier.

Although Prudential was the largest individual money manager, the survey showed that bank trust departments were the largest category of investors, with 44 per cent of the total under management, while insurance companies as a group managed 24 per cent and investment management companies handled 15 per cent.

The survey was the second annual ranking of money managers by Institutional Investor and provides an unusual insight into the structure of the investment business in the United States. It showed that investments for the group as a whole were about equally divided between stocks and bonds—45.2 per cent in stocks and 47.4 per cent in fixed-income securities, with the balance in cash or cash equivalents. Fixed-income securities of less than five-year maturities were categorized as cash equivalents.

The most conservative investors appeared to be the insurance companies, with 76.7 per cent of their assets, as a group, invested in fixed-income securities. Bank trust departments were 58.7 per cent invested in stocks, while the most aggressive investors were the management companies, with 63.1 per cent in stocks. The last category includes mutual fund managers.

## SEC Charges Firm Inflated Earnings, Concealed Default

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday charged E.T. Barwick Industries, a Georgia carpet manufacturer, and six former officials with numerous securities violations including fraudulent inflation of earnings, destruction of documents and concealment of loan defaults.

The company and four of the six officers, without admitting or denying the allegations, simultaneously consented in federal district court here to a permanent injunction barring such violations in the future.

Barwick, the SEC said, made unfounded upward adjustments in its inventory figures in 1969-71 that led to an overstatement of at least \$10 million of its before-tax profits for the nine months ended Jan. 30, 1971. Without the overstatement, the company would have had a pre-tax loss of at least \$5.5 million, the commission said.

The commission said that this overstatement was then concealed both from the public and from the accounting firm of S.D. Ledbetter.

The SEC also said that the defendants engaged in a scheme to conceal the existence and misstate the effect of a 1973 agreement between Barwick and its factor, Walter E. Heller & Co. that placed the company in default on more than \$30 million in long-term financing agreements.

Barwick's shares are quoted on the American Stock Exchange.

**6-Per-Cent Floor  
Is Forecast for  
U.S. Jobless Rate**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Congressional Budget Office director Alice Rivlin said today U.S. unemployment will not fall below 6 per cent within the next 18 months despite potential fiscal policy changes.

Testifying before the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Mrs. Rivlin also said Congress should watch closely the unemployment situation because of three straight months of increases since May.

In presenting the economic forecast to Congress, Mrs. Rivlin said the jobless rate should range between 6.9 per cent and 7.3 per cent by the end of 1976 and decline to between 5.9 per cent and 6.4 per cent by the end of 1977.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Common Shares**

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Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.,  
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith  
Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.,  
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.,  
Drexel Burnham & Co.,  
Goldman, Sachs & Co.,  
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes  
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.,  
Kidder, Peabody & Co.,  
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Lehman Brothers  
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.,  
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Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank  
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August 11, 1976

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Weekly net asset value

on August 9, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.  
U.S. \$38.22Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.  
U.S. \$27.88

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Persson, Halding &amp; Pierson N.V., Haringvliet 214, Amsterdam.















## Stops Twins on 'Little Stuff'

By John Schulan

ATLANTA, Aug. 11 (UPI)—First Minnesota batter facing Palmer last night slashed a drive. So did the second and the third and the fourth. The Twins got for their trouble as four outs and the meek-spirited, that facing Palmer, he kept up this kind of

as fate seemed determined nothing bad was going to happen to him, the Baltimore right-hander went along with a 2-0 victory that he kept up this kind of

very time Jim pitches, sometimes a ball that makes me "why me?" Belanger said, laughs about it, but tonight he admitted it was getting worse.

or all the poor-mouthing the time Cy Young Award winner did of his performance it did Baltimore within breathing distance of the New York Yankees. That is a very important consideration, particularly since Orioles were getting to lose

## Thinaglia Scores Seven Points to Break Record in NASL

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Argio Chinnaglia set a North American Soccer League single-game scoring mark here last night by scoring five goals and finding two assists as the New York Cosmos concluded their victory over the Miami Toros.

With the victory, the Cosmos moved into first place in the Western Division but could be displaced by runner-up Tampa Bay, which still has two games to play. Tampa, the defending champion, wins one of its two re-

## Steelers Again Choice in NFL

RENO, Nev., Aug. 11 (UPI)—Odds-makers here yesterday listed the defending National Football League champion Pittsburgh Steelers as 9-to-5 favorites to win the American Football Conference football championship.

The complete odds are:  
AFC: Pittsburgh, 9-5; Oakland, 2-5; Miami, 5-1; Baltimore, 6-1; Cincinnati, 7-1; Houston, 8-1; Buffalo, 12-1; Denver, Kansas City, 20-1; San Diego, New York, 30-1; New England, Cleveland, 50-1; Tampa Bay, 200-1.

At Anaheim, Calif., a wild throw by rookie third-baseman Butch Hobson allowed Terry Humphrey to score from second base with two out in the ninth inning and cap a two-run rally which brought the Angels a 5-4 victory over Boston.

At Kansas City, Thurman Munson belted a two-out 11th-inning home run to help New York snap a four-game losing streak with a 2-1 victory over the Royals.

At St. Louis, Cardinals' Keith Hernandez drove in three runs to highlight a 13-inning attack in an 8-1 triumph by the Cardinals over Houston.

At Pittsburgh, Ron Cey tripled home three runs to spark a 5-1 victory for Los Angeles over the Pirates and snap a six-game losing streak.

At Los Angeles, a 2-0 lead in the fourth on Lee Lacry's run-scoring single and Ducky Baker's sacrifice fly. They added three more in the fifth when, after leading the bases, Cey timed his triple off Loser Jerry Reuss to the rightfield fence—giving him 50 RBIs for the season.

At Philadelphia, knuckleballer Phil Misker, with ninth-inning help from two relievers, won his 12th game and doubled home a run as Atlanta won, 2-1, over the Phillies.

At Chicago, Steve Swisher hit a three-run homer in the second inning and José Cardenal threw his bat at a pitchout for a run-scoring double in the fifth to lead the Cubs to a 6-3 victory over Cincinnati.

At New York, pinch-hitter John Milner knocked in the winning run with an eighth-inning single and Jerry Koosman drove in two runs en route to his 14th victory as the Mets beat San Diego, 5-4, handing 12-game winner Randy Jones his third straight loss.

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home run to help New York snap a four-game losing streak with a 2-1 victory over the Royals.

The Royals' last hitless by Dock Hills for 5 1/3 innings, tied the score in the seventh when Al Cowens hit a two-out inside-the-park homer. Ellis, who was relieved by Sparky Lyle in the 11th, improved his record to 12-6.

Tigers 5, Rangers 5  
Rangers 3, Tigers 6

At Detroit, Steve Hargan pitched an eight-hit shutout in his sixth start of the season, enabling Texas to score a 3-0 victory in the second game of a double-header. The Tigers won the opener, 8-5, on Rusty Staub's three-run double with two out in the eighth inning.

Tom Grube hit his 12th homer in the second inning of the nightcap, then doubled in the fourth and scored on a single by Juan Beniquez for the Rangers' first two runs. Pinch-hitter Danny Thompson singled to score Mike Hargrove, who had doubled, for Texas' last run in the eighth inning.

Hargan raised his record to 5-3 and stranded nine Detroit base-runners. The seventh inning was the only one in which he got the Tigers out in order. Jim Crawford, 0-4, took the loss.

Cardinals 5, Astros 1  
At St. Louis, Keith Hernandez drove in three runs to highlight a 13-inning attack in an 8-1 triumph by the Cardinals over Houston.

The Cardinals got to rookie starter Bo McLaughlin for four runs in the first inning on a double by Lou Brock, a walk to Ted Simmons, a triple by Hernandez and singles by Joe Ferguson, Don Kessinger and Hector Cruz.

Dodgers 5, Pirates 1  
At Pittsburgh, Ron Cey tripled home three runs to spark a 5-1 victory for Los Angeles over the Pirates and snap a six-game losing streak.

Winner Don Sutton, 13-9, and reliever Charlie Hough scattered 11 hits, the same output as the Dodgers.

Los Angeles took a 2-0 lead in the fourth on Lee Lacry's run-scoring single and Ducky Baker's sacrifice fly. They added three more in the fifth when, after leading the bases, Cey timed his triple off Loser Jerry Reuss to the rightfield fence—giving him 50 RBIs for the season.

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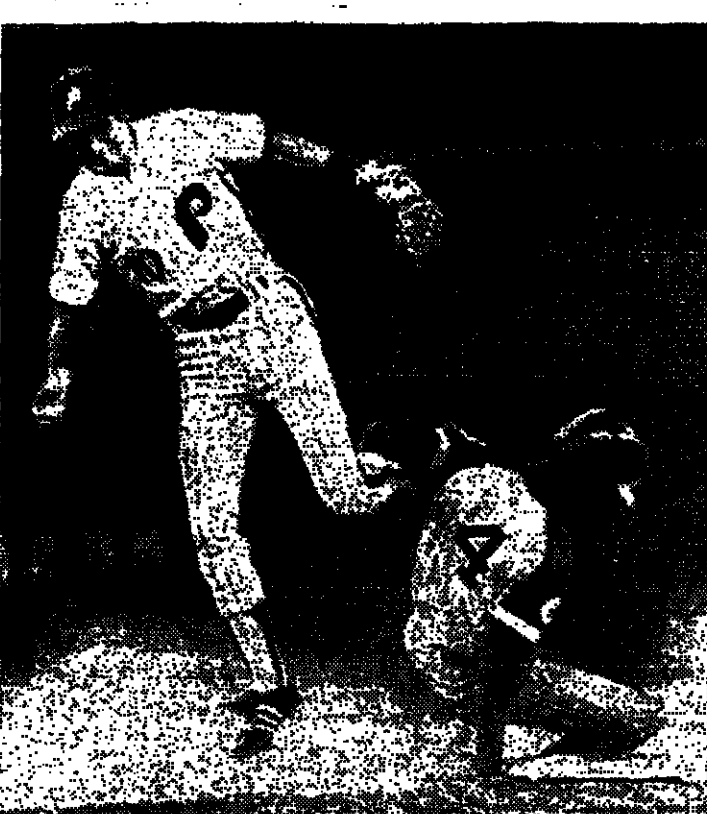
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PULLING HIS LEG—Atlanta's Jerry Royster slides into second and has Philadelphia's Larry Bowa by the leg after he was forced out on fielder's choice. Braves won.

## Canada Settling Down For Big Hockey Show

By Robin Herman

MONTREAL, Aug. 11 (UPI)—The acrid smell of fresh paint filled the Forum here where workers were hastily brightening the rouse, blane and bleu seats. The paint will barely have time to lose its stickiness when hockey's season fans settle in every available seat to cheer on Team Canada.

On the heels of the Olympics, the Canada Cup of hockey is coming to North America, extending one of sport's longest seasons just two and a half months shy of a year-round schedule.

By noon on Monday a crowd of hockey players who had yanked themselves from their customary vacation spots assembled here to don the splashy red and white uniforms of Team Canada, this country's entry in a six-team international tournament beginning Sept. 2. The games in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Quebec, and Philadelphia will bring together for the first time the world's best professional and amateur players.

Team USA also opened its training camp earlier this week in Providence, R.I. The other entrants in the tournament are Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. At the Olympics the Soviet Union threatened to pull out of the Canada Cup to protest the defection of a 17-year-old driver, but there has been no further mention of a boycott.

The opportunity of facing the most accomplished hockey teams in the world and a chance to play on a true all-star team as opposed to the squads at the National Hockey League's annual All-Star Game, has kept Canadian players from complaining about their truncated vacations.

"Well you have to start sometime," said Denis Potvin, struggling his shoulders. Said Jim Watson of Philadelphia, whose hometown is Smithers, British Columbia, "I drove home, said I, turned right around and came back again."

This week 30 Team Canada players reported for medical examinations and photographs. Of those players expected here only Guy Lapointe failed to appear. As a member of the Stanley Cup champion Montreal Canadiens last season, Lapointe played 102 games, finishing on May 23. He felt he would be playing enough hockey this year without the Canada Cup.

Bobby Orr, recovering from a knee operation, made a brief appearance for the medical examination required for insurance purposes. Then the celebrated defenseman rushed out of the Forum and back to Toronto where he will work out on his own in the hopes of joining the team at a later time. Orr is willing, but the knee just isn't ready yet.

Injuries have prevented a number of players who were originally selected to Team Canada from participating. Those who cannot take part include Bernie Parent, Jim Schoenfeld, Brad Park, Marc Turfitt and Ken Dryden. The big Montreal goalie underwent knee surgery last week.

This unexpected turn of events has opened the way for a real competition among the remaining goaltenders: Glenn Resch of the New York Islanders, Rogie Vachon of Los Angeles, Gerry Cheevers of Boston and Dan Bouchard of Atlanta.

Team USA  
PROVIDENCE, R.I., Aug. 11 (AP)—Team USA, the group of hockey players with American citizenship which is entered in the Canada Cup, officially opened training camp with 28 of the 29 expected players showing up.

Center Larry Pleau of the World Hockey Association's New England Whalers was the only player not to appear. The 29-year-old player owns a marina in Massachusetts and was given permission to appear late because of Hurricane Belle.

Three other players have announced they would not accept invitations to play. Defenseman Jim Niekamp of the WHA Phoenix Roadrunners is recovering from a leg operation; defenseman Gord Robson of New England is in Europe and right-winger Tim Sheehy of the WHA Edmonton Oilers chose not to play.

Bob Pulford, coach of the National Hockey League Los Angeles Kings and coach of Team USA, admitted in a brief conference that his club is an underdog in the upcoming round-robin event.

"We have to be underdogs in the tournament," said Pulford. "You take a look at the other clubs and you see Team Canada, which has the top players from North America; the Soviet Union, which is one of the world's powerhouses in hockey; Czechoslovakia, which has beaten the Soviet Union, and Sweden, which has several NHL and WHA players added to their national team."

"But we have three weeks to prepare and because we're a young team and because of the criticism I've seen, I don't think we'll be blown out of the tournament."

"Further, I only know one player here (defenseman Gary Sargent of his Kings), so there's no preconceived notion of who's going to stay and who isn't."

## Nicklaus Has Competition for PGA

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (UPI)—For more than a decade it has been standard operating procedure to characterize any major golf tournament as Jack Nicklaus against the field. But that line-up is not so inevitable any more, and Nicklaus will have his hands full this week in defending his title in the Professional Golfers' Association championship.

The tournament, with a field of 144, runs from tomorrow through Sunday at the Congressional Country Club in the Washington suburb of Bethesda, Md., site of the 1964 U.S. Open.

It is the last of the season's grand slam events on the pro tour, the earlier ones being the Masters, which Ray Floyd won; the U.S. Open, which Jerry Pate won for his first professional title, and the British Open, where Johnny Miller was the winner.

Last year was one of the best of Nicklaus's career: he won five tournaments, including the Masters for the fifth time and the PGA championship for the fourth time. This season has been less than ideal, although he has finished in the top 10 in eight of the 12 events he has played in, he has won only one event, the Tournament Players Championship, and that was in February.

It is still too early to make the comparison, but unless Nicklaus reasserts his supremacy soon, the odds may be placing him in the same category as Arnold Palmer—the legendary winner whose outside business activities have eroded his competitive edge.

Nicklaus plays only 16 or so tournaments a season, just enough to keep the franchise warm. Next week he will be facing a horde of players who stay sharp with more frequent competition—and who are hungry to win this major title.

Start with Miller, the 1973 U.S.



Defending PGA champion Jack Nicklaus grimaces as he follows putt during practice session. Tourney opens today.

Open champion, winner of a pair of desert tournaments this year before the British Open. Then there is Hubert Green, who won three straight tournaments earlier this season.

Tom Weiskopf blows hot and cold but this week may turn up a hot cycle. Hale Irwin, the 1974 U.S. Open champion and winner of two events this season, is always strong in major tournaments. Lee Trevino, the 1974 PGA champion, is returning after a layoff forced by a back injury.

Then there are Jerry Pate, who followed his U.S. Open victory with one in the Canadian Open; Al Geiberger, Floyd, Roger Maltbie and Tom Kite.

For the first time in his 22 years as a golf professional, Arnold Palmer is coming into the PGA championship not by qualifying, but as an invited guest.

This season Palmer has earned none of the exemption points that would qualify him for the PGA championship. In 13 events he has missed the 36-hole cut four times, and his best finish

was a tie for 15th at Tallahassee, Fla. He has won only \$9,989 and he stands 123rd on the money list. He has not won an American tour event since the Desert Classic of 1973.

Palmer has won the other units of the grand slam—the Masters four times, the British Open twice and the U.S. Open once. Although he has not won the PGA, he has almost always been formidable—he has been runner-up three times.

In 1964, at Columbus, Ohio, Palmer became the first player to shoot four rounds in the 60s without winning. He finished three shots behind Bobby Nichols' record 271.

This season the executive committee of the PGA recognized "it wouldn't seem like the PGA championship without Arnold Palmer," and so they extended him the courtesy of an invitation. Palmer said he would prefer to have played his way in, but he accepted anyway. Invitations have been given to only two other players, Doug Sanders and Monte Kaser in 1970.

After breaking Ali's jaw March 31, 1973, in San Diego and winning a 12-round decision, Norton met Ali again in September in Los Angeles. He lost on a split

decision in 12 rounds; on Sept. 28 he takes on Ali for a third time, in New York's Yankee Stadium, for the heavyweight title in a 15-round bout.

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